The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,351—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1888.

THE WATERBURY WATCH.

KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.
Guaranteed for two years.
Repairs never exceed **One Rupee.**
Rs. 8-8. **Rs. 8-8.**
May be obtained from
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
or at the Office of the Company,
Medows Street, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..	Rs. 21 to Rs. 22-12 per doz. bottles
"Heart Bottle Whisky—Scotch	
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...	
"Glentromie...	
"Cutler Palmer's First Irish	

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
B.L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	10th July
† ASSAM	3033	500	G.W.F.Browne	17th "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4295	800	W.D.Worcester	24th "
† SIAM	3041	570	H.T. Weigheli	31st "
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	C.R. Edwards	7th Aug.
† ASSAM	3033	500	G.W.F.Browne	14th "
B.L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

COMMENCING with the 18th July departure the regular fortnightly steamers to CHINA will be despatched every ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY, until further notice.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. RALDUINO	5,000	800	18th July	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug	20th Sept.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
STURA	on the 14th July. 1888.
BORMIDA	on the 4th August, 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st June, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	A. Malusa	3,500	550	7th July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

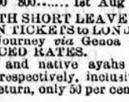
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
MARIA TERESA (late TITANIA).	G. Costanzo	4,200	600	14th July.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER.
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Commander.	Ton.	H.P.	To Sail.
ASIA	J. Harris	3560	480	26th July.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3547	480	10th Aug.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES OR LIVERPOOL.

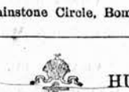
ARMENIA	G. Read	3095	480 6th Sept.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 29th June, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. KIRBY HALL	G. Pearse	2,700	300	about 6th July
S.S. ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	23rd July
S.S. EDEN HALL	T.H.S.Millard	3,500	400	5th Sept.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

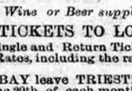
S.S. METHLEY HALL	A Buck	3,500	about 400 ,, 11th July
S.S. WERNETH HALL	W. Boulton	4,100	300 ,, 5th Aug.

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th June, 1888.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

THE First-class steamer "CLAN FORBES," 2,430 tons, Captain R. G. TAITT, will SAIL from BOMBAY for MARSEILLES DIRECT on or about the 6th proximo.

The saloon and cabins are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort.

For cabin, plans, rates of passages, &c. apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 25th June, 1888.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. India subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 792 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 4th July, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons (at 11 a.m., on SUNDAY, 8th July, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder, Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Mussreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "UMBALLA," 1,908 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 9th July, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 10th July, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th July, 1888. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY AND Co., Calcutta

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EMOLLIENT LEATHER PRESERVER

IS the best application for leather, renders it waterproof and pliable. An invaluable application for Boots of all kinds. Harness and every species of leather. A most useful article during the rains.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SARSAPARILLA.

(CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT.)

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care, so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the finest Jamaica root is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.
Per bottle	Rs. 2-0
,, double size	,, 3-8

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND H. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN, in sending a Sample Shirt, will please note that if sent per packet post with the ends open and prepaid by Stamps, the cost does not exceed annas 2, the charge per bhangy being annas 8.

Instructions for Self-Measurement will be sent on application. They are very simple and ensure a perfect fit.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
THE WELL-KNOWN SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

K. T. E.
BRAND
KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands :—

Orange Pekoe	Re.	1	8	0 per lb.
Pekoe	,,	1	4	0 ,,
Pekoe Souchong	,,	1	0	0 ,,
Souchong	,,	0	14	0 ,,
Mixture (Congou)	,,	0	9	6 ,,

J NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

LADIES' WATERPROOF WRAPPERS.

Thoroughly Covering the Wearer.
NEUTRAL TINTS IN THE NEW ELECTRIC CLOTH.
Special Cash Price, Rs. 18-8.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE ORIENTAL HEALTH SALINE.

THIS cooling, refreshing, and most invigorating Saline relieves Headache and Sickness; allays Febrile Symptoms, and affords immediate relief in all simple Derangements of the Stomach.

It furnishes to the blood and system generally in an agreeable form those natural saline elements which are of *vital importance*, and positively essential to a healthy and vigorous condition. For Biliousness and Habitual Constipation it is specially recommended, rapidly relieving the symptoms.

For impurities of Blood, Skin Eruptions, Boils, &c., depending upon a disorganized state of the Stomach, it is very useful.

In Gout and Rheumatism it has a most beneficial effect if the directions are carefully attended to.

Price, Re. 1-4 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ABKARI HYDROMETERS.

	Rs.	a.
Hydrometer with Thermometer in case, Trial Jar and Book of Tables	15	0
Hydrometer in Mahogany case, complete with Thermometer, Trial Jar and Book of Tables	20	0
Hydrometer ditto ditto with leather sling	22	8

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PIANOFORTES

SCHIEDMAYERS. | ROENISCH.
COLLARD AND COLLARD. | PLEYEL AND WOLFF.
AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS MAKERS.

AMERICAN ORGANS.
HARMONIUMS.

EVERY KIND OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
THE LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

P. VUCCINO,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY

from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

MEADOW STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2½ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring; new patent Chain; best red rubber tires; adjustable step and footrest; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle; enamelled black; all bright parts nickelled; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7½ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45; Silver, Rs. 80, 85; gold, Rs. 225, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze: on stand with glass dome, Rs. 220.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOK-MARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Re. 1 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders, partially gilt, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS
AND
WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS
OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR

NON-KEYLESS WATCHES

REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituents—we shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots	Rs. 100.
500 ,, Express, 5 Do.	Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110
450 ,, Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500 ,, Do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

MONSOON WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED to withstand the effects of the Climate, our Coats are Sewn and Taped, thus making it impossible to come apart at the seams, and are cut on Tailoring principles ensuring a shapely, stylish, well-fitting, and reliable garment.

Regulation Military Cloaks, extra quality and finish, thoroughly Waterproof...from Rs.	48	0	
Fawn and Navy Blue Cashmere Chesterfield Coats, perfectly ventilated	,,	24	0
White Vulcanised Reversible Coats	,,	10	0
Ladies Shot Silk, Plain Colors and Checks, Mantles and Cloaks, very stylish and extra Light.			
Black lined Tartans Gig Aprons with nickel Ring	,,	10	8
Drab Double Texture on check Carriage aprons	,,	12	0
Tan Waterproof Canvas Holdalls, flaps and pockets English Leather Straps	,,	20	8
The Wolsely Valise Holdall and Ground Sheet combined, Stout Leather Straps and Rings	,,	22	0

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY, POONA, & SECUNDERABAD.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

TEAS, very choice, Indian, for friends at Home.

CHEROOTS, finest qualities, for self and friends.

CHUTNIES, much appreciated at Home.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,

FORT, BOMBAY.

A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH placed all round the Building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most Hotels with added comfort to Visitors and Residents.

Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel Servants.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270 Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity!!
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines!!
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes!!

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS:

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS."	Rs. 30
"PALE DRY."	,, 22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL."	,, 38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	,, 24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."	,, 43 0
"EAST INDIA."	,, 30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."	,, 50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE LAST WEEK

OF

THE GRAND SUCCESS.

WEBB'S

ROYAL MARIONETTES.

COME ONE !

COME ALL ! !

TO-NIGHT,

NOVELTY THEATRE.

REDUCED PRICES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "ATRATO," ARRIVED from London and Antwerp, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Macaulay, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1888.

"RANGOON GAZETTE."

THE MOST POPULAR DAILY IN BURMA.

GUARANTEED.—Double the circulation of any other paper in the province.

N.B. Under special arrangements the "Rangoon Gazette" is the only paper to which all Government advertisements and new rules and regulations affecting the province, as well as most Municipal advertisements and proceedings, are sent for publication.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

RATES FOR CONVEYANCE OF RACE HORSES.

THE public are advised that the following concession will be made on the East Indian Railway for carriage of race horses during the ensuing racing season—

Horses conveyed for racing purposes within the months November to March inclusive, *i.e.*, completing the outward and homeward journey within these months, will be charged for the double journey one single fair and a tenth.

This reduced charge will be made only on the condition that before commencing the outward journey, and previous to commencing the return journey, a certificate is given to the Railway management by the Secretary of the Race Meeting attended, certifying that the journey is taken for the purpose stated. The horses will be carried at owner's risk. One syce will be allowed free with each horse.

R. C. S. MACKENZIE,
Acting Agent.

Calcutta, 30th June, 1888.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab : 8½ inches by 6 inches. Will print two pages of note paper at one time.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

GRINDLAY, GROOM Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPILES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and othe insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at curren rates, by

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hyrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager o he *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

NOTICES.

MADRAS RACES 1889.

JANUARY 19TH, 22ND, 24TH, and 26TH.

OWNERS and TRAINERS are reminded that the first entries must reach the undersigned by July 15th. Telegrams must be confirmed by letter.

For prospectus see "Asian" of 12th and 26th June.

The Meeting will be held under Calcutta Rules as in force on 1st January, 1888.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

SALE OF LAND.

NOTICE.

OFFERS will be received up to the 25th July next, for the purchase of certain Port Trust land near Gorupdeo Hill and opposite the Sassoon S.& W. Mill, containing about 5,779 square yards described as under:

Bounded on West by Gorupdeo Hill road and with a frontage of about 135 ft.

Bounded on North by property of Mr. Dhunbaijee Framjee Panday, length 476 10-12 ft.

Bounded on South by properties belonging to Messrs. Tar Ahmed Bawa, Dawood Mahomed, and Nowrojee Cursetjee, length 484½ ft.

Bounded on East by property of Mr. Joosub Rahimtoola, length about 110 ft.

A plan of the site can be inspected in the office of the Undersigned, and offers should be quoted per square yard.

There are sever al tenants now on the land.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer.

By order of the Trustees,

J. P. BAIRD,
Traffic Manager,
Por Trus' Bounders.

SHARE LIST WILL BE CLOSED ON 31st JULY, 1888.

THE COIMBATORE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act of 1882.

CAPITAL Rs. 600,000

in 6,000 shares of Rs. 100 each with power to increase. PAYMENT: Rs. 10 on application and Rs. 15 on allotment, the remainder in calls not exceeding Rs. 25 per share at intervals of not less than 3 months, of which at least 30 days' notice will be given.

AGENTS & BANKERS :

Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co., Madras.
LOCAL SECRETARIES :
Messrs. T. STANES & Co., Coimbatore.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, is formed for the purpose of erecting and working Cotton Spinning and Weaving mills in the Coimbatore District.

It is proposed to erect a mill containing 15,000 ring spindles of the most approved pattern. The mill will be designed on the best system and be fitted with rope-driving engines, and the boilers of the latest and best design, and the machinery will be selected, and ordered from the best makers. As plans and estimates are ready and a good site for the mills, with ample water-supply, has already been secured, no time need be lost in commencing operations, and the Directors are confident that if the shares are taken up as freely as they may reasonably anticipate, the mill will be in full operation withint 18 months from this date.

It is estimated that he cost of the buildings and machinery, with all accessories, will not exceed Rs. 550,000 leaving a balance of 50,000 for working expenses. The buildings and engine power estimated for, will be sufficient for the accommodation and working of additional 5,000 Spindles and 200 Looms.

The mill, is expected to yield a return of about 22 per cent. from the manufactureof Twist only. From the reports just issued for the past year it is shown that the Tinnevelly Mills earned 19½ per cent. and the Bellary Mills 19 per cent.

Applications for shares should be sent to the Agents and Bankers, Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras, or to he Secretaries, Messrs. T. Stanes & Co., Coimbatore.

SPECIAL HIRING RATES AT BOMBAY

ON PIANOS

DURING THE MONSOONS.

INCLUDING TUNING AT INTERVAL OF ABOUT A MONTH.

From Rs. 15 per month.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,

AGENTS FOR

MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNES AND MESSRS. J. BRINSMEAD AND SON'S PIANOFORTES.

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales ..... } ¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody ..... } ¼ „

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

FOR SALE,

AT

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR

Just unpacked a bran new English VICTORIA, light and stylish, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

A few second-hand English BROUGHAMS, by well known makers, very little used.

Some gram and grass machines, and single and double Iron bed-steads.

And a fresh supply of the best real MOCHA COFFEE.

Single and double-seated BROUGHAMS, let out on hire, with or without horses, during the monsoon.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds : firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered) ; secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. A Cleansing ointment is required to relieve Itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the sta e of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by

Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,

The OINTMENT called

"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"

And the

ALTERATIVE PILLS,

Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ.'

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the

last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors

BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s, and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 294, High Holborn, LONDON.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

Duc de Montebello Champagne, Qts...Rs. 38 per doz.
do. do. Pints...Rs. 40 per case of 2 dozen.

FROM BRUDER KLEINOSCHEG, GRAZ.

Extra dry Pale Styrian Champagne...qts. Rs. 30 per doz.
Dry Burgundy Red Champagne.....qts. Rs. 30 „
Dry Pale Muscat Champagne .....qts. Rs. 30 „

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

CHAMPAGNES AND HOCKS,

SPECIALLY SELECTED AND SHIPPED BY MESSRS. BLANDY BROS. & Co., OF LONDON.

CHAMPAGNES—HENRIOT & CO.'S BRAND—

		Per doz. qts.
DRY SILLERY	Silver Foil	Rs. 42
DRY CARTE BLANCHE	Gold Foil	„ 47
DRY SOUVERAIN	Gold Foil	„ 60
DRY LE PREMIER, EXTRA SEC. 84's	Gold Foil	„ 60

HOCKS—MEYER & COBLENZ'S BRAND—

NIERSTEINER, 1874		„ 19
HOCHHEIMER, 1878		„ 22
SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK, 111		
QUALITY, GREEN LABEL		„ 37
Ditto 1 ditto WHITE LABEL		„ 48

Pints, Rs. 2 Extra per Case of 2 dozen.
Subject to 5 per cent. Discount for Cash.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1dos. quarts.	Per 2 dos. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 54 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	„ 53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsieck's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	„ 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 60 0	„ 63 0

STILL HOCKS.

From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

Laubenheimer	Rs. ..	Rs. 18 0
Dalsheimer	„ ..	„ 19 0
Niersteiner	„ 15 0	„ ...
Leibfrauenmilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner	„ 25 0	„ 34 0
Johanisberger	„ 35 0	„ —

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 20 0 ...

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0 ...
Fine „ „	„ 22 0 —
Superior „ „	„ 26 0 ...
Most Superior Old Red Port	„ 30 0 —
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	„ 36 0 ..
Extra Old Pale Invalid	„ 42 0 —

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Francs	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 16 0
St. Julian Medoc	„ 14 0	—
Les Canons	„ 16 0	„ 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	...
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	„ 21 0	—

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	„ 15 0	—
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0 .	—
Chatsu LaRose	„ 28 0	—

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	...

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlowitz	Rs. 14 0	„ 15 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. ...	Rs. 14 0
„ Red Bar	„ 12 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Larose	„ 20 0	„ 22 0
Chateau Mouton	„ 32 0	„ 34 0
Haut Sauterne	„ 29 0	„ 31 0

BRANDY.

H. Montrose **	Rs. 18 0	..
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	„ 21 0	„ —
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	„ 28 0	„ ...
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	„ 29 0	„ ...
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ 36 0	„ ..
Charles Lorvoire, very old Brandy ***	„ 37 0	„ ..

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Chambertin	Rs. 28 0

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24	8
„ *	„ 22	8
Cairndhu Blend *	„ 18	0

BEER.

Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale by Stone & Son	Rs.	6 6	4 6
Bavarian Export Beer	„	6 4	„ ..
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	„	6 0	„ 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Bear	„	5 12	„ 3 12

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barbera	14 0	..

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	—
Italian do. Finest	„ 18 0	..
Finest Kummel	„ 30 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	„ 63 0	„ ...
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 2½ to 3½	0 11	per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	Rs. 1 4

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Large Tins	Small Tins.
Asparagus	Rs. ..	Rs. ...
Jelery	„ ..	„ 0 10
Spinage in Water	„ ..	„ 0 10
Mushrooms	„ ..	„ 0 12
White Cabbage	„ ..	„ 0 12
Small Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 6
Smoked Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 6
Liver Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 4
Frankfort Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 4
Cervelatwurst	„ ..	„ 1 0

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c., (provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Marine Street.

Bombay, 29th June, 1888.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

FOR

1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay

Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000

LONDON BANKERS :

BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 548,900.
REST..... „ 132,412.

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—

FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ ..... 4 per cent. „
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody ; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,

LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES
DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND,

EXPORT AGENTS,

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London.

And all the Lonon Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

SMITH, STANISTREET and Co. BATHGATE and Co Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TREACHER and Co. ; BOLTON and Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BARBIE Co. ; DE BEAUX and Co. ; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.

AGENTS FOR RANGOON.

THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world ; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals ; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxer tion, as also all persons going to the East or West Indigo should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a dose will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility ; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame ; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific ; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for a Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the Morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy ; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional a tacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them ; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. De Roos world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
„ 1885	£988,156
„ 1886	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods of ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£5,672 040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum-street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT

ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age ; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life ; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the _____ Day of _____ 18__

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner ?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if taen desired, in exchange for the above sum ?

Name _____

Address _____

Occupation _____

_____ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

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AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—£5,000,000.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Novelty Theatre, Webb's Royal Marionettes, 9 p. mi.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday :—Asayria (s), from Tuticorin.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Pachumba (s), for Karachi; and Elton (s), Antwerp.

ACCIDENT.—Jeyohund Muncha, a blacksmith employed at Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas's Iron Works, Parell Road, fractured his right thigh bone by a piece of wire striking him on Tuesday last. He was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital.

CAMA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—The following articles, which have been received during the past two months, are acknowledged with thanks :—A number of Guzerati books from Mr. Kaikhosro N. Kabraji, an electric battery from Mrs. M. C. Turner, and old linen from Mrs. Stockley. The following are much needed in the hospital :—A weighing chair and old linen.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. T. Wright, an Assistant at Messrs. Treacher and Company, Byculla, reported to the police the theft of a leather purse containing Rs. 40 in currency notes and cash. The purse was left in the pocket of a coat which was left in the godown in which Mr. Wright was working on Tuesday last. He left the godown for about a quarter of an hour, and on return found the purse missing.

THE BANDORA CHRISTIAN FISHERMEN ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. J. Koensgen, S. J., begs to acknowledge with thanks donations amounting to upwards of Rs. 200 towards the above association. The association has been established to supply necessary fishing implements to such destitute families of Christian fishermen as, owing to trying circumstances, were forced to withdraw from their profession, compelled to sell their houses, and have been reduced to such extremities.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at DeLima Street, Mazagon, touching the death of E. A. Nock, aged 35 years. Deceased was employed in the goods yard of the B. B. and C. I. Railway at Carnac Bunder. He was addicted to drink. At 6-15 p. m. on Tuesday he returned from his work drunk, and feeling a pain in his chest, applied a mustard poultice. Soon after the removal of the poultice the man began to breathe heavily and lost consciousness, and died in about seven minutes. The verdict was that the death of E. A. Nock was caused by heart-disease.

A CRUEL BIRD HAWKER.—Inspector Saunders charged Hurry Lakba, a Hindoo bird hawker, before Mr. Hamilton yesterday, with torturing several parrots. The accused was seen hawking the birds, having twenty-four of them squeezed in a very small cage. Several were dead or dying. The matter was brought to the notice of the police. A Bania gentleman offered to buy the lot from the man, but he refused to sell, and even release some of them. His Worship fined the accused Rs. 4, and ordered the parrots to be released in the Pinjarapole.

LEVYING BLACK MAIL.—Inspector Guider yesterday charged Kimjee Purshotum and Dewjee Mooljee, before Mr. Hamilton, with voluntarily causing hurt to two policemen. The accused were noted characters, and on Tuesday evening entered a spice-dealer's shop and asked for some cinnamon. They were given some, but asked for some more, and because they were refused assaulted the shopkeeper. A policeman who attempted to arrest the men was also assaulted. One of them was captured, and his companion attempted to rescue him, assaulting another policeman who went to the assistance of his comrade. Both were eventually arrested, and the last policeman was removed to hospital, being seriously injured. The case was adjourned.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Hoosain Abdoola, against whom there appeared a register of two previous convictions, was yesterday charged by Inspector Young, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing twelve mangoes and a cotton jacket, the property of Meya Goolam Hoossein, a dealer in fruit, from his stall on the Bhendy Bazaar Road, yesterday morning. The accused was arrested by the police while endeavouring to dispose of the mangoes, as he could not satisfactorily account how he became possessed of them. The owner of the mangoes was subsequently found, who identified them as those he missed from his shop, and on further searching the accused the cotton jacket was also found. The accused, pleading guilty to the charge and admitting previous convictions, was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGED WITH BEING DRUNK.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Lyall charged a European, named P. MacCormack, described as a Pensioner, before Mr. Hamilton, with being drunk and incapable. Mr. Lyall stated that the day before yesterday MacCormack had been charged before Mr. Crawley-Boevey with a similar offence, but had not responded to his bail. A summons had been issued, but before its service MacCormack came to the court-house in the afternoon, and when he learnt that a summons was out for him, left saying he would return for it. Inspector Lyall added that MacCormack was brought to the station two hours after this totally incapable, and had to be locked up. His Worship asked MacCormack what he had to say. MacCormack: I got drunk accidentally. His Worship: Yes, an accident on purpose. (Laughter.) MacCormack was fined Rs. 5 and his Worship directed Mr. Lyall to take him before Mr. Crawley-Boevey and mention the circumstances to him. His Worship remarked to MacCormack that he had been drunk twice in forty-eight hours. When before Mr. Crawley-Boevey Inspector Lyall stated the above facts to his Worship, who questioned MacCormack. The latter stated he was not going to remain in Bombay and intended going to Jubbulpore, having come down from Nagpore. His Worship remarked that it was a serious thing being brought to the Police Court every other day. MacCormack: I did not intend the gharrywalla to drive me here; I wanted him to take me to my hotel. (Laughter.) His Worship: You were driven to the right place. His Worship then enquired why MacCormack had not answered to his bail. MacCormack replied he had attended at the court-house, but was too late. His Worship said he could not allow people to be brought to the Police Court every other day, and inflicted a fine of Rs. 5 or five days' imprisonment. MacCormack said he had no money. His Worship: The alternative is five days.

THE RECENT RAINS IN POONA.—The recent continuous rain has knocked down a number of houses in the bazaar, those in the vicinity of the Beef Market being particularly unfortunate. It would be well if the Cantonment Committee gave orders that all dilapidated tenements should be pulled down, as they are a source of danger to the occupants and the public. The houses of the dwellers on the banks of the river in the City were inundated on Monday night by the overflow of the river. Rain, such as experienced on Monday, has, we believe, been unknown for some years.—*Poona Observer.*

THE LATE RAJAH OF COCHIN.—The death of his Highness Rama Varmah, K. G. C. S., occurred at his Palace at Tripunitera on Thursday, at 11-40 p.m. His Highness had been ailing for some time, but as unfavourable symptoms set in, it was considered advisable to summon Dr. Branfoot to the Royal bedside. Dr. Branfoot arrived and was assisted by Dr. Evans and Sub-Assistant Surgeon D. Gunther. The trio did their best without any good result. The body was immediately cremated. The whole country has gone into mourning. The courts, schools, and bazaars have been closed. His Highness was born on the 11th May 1835, and was 53 years of age when he died.—*Cochin Argus.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 3rd July, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer cor. reduced 32 deg. Fah.	29·706
Temperature of the Air	82·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·3
Dew Point	78·1
Relative humidity of Air	·856
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·0
Minimum do do (read at 8 a.m.)	77·6
General Direction of Wind*	WSW, W. WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	466
Fall of Rain	0·17
Total for during month	3·82
year	21·55
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 4th inst.	0·44

*From midnight to midnight.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF FERNS FROM SPORES.

THE following interesting paper by Mr. M. H Starling was read at the meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society on Monday last. The Essayist, in the course of his remarks, said :—

The paper this evening will be a practical description of the difficulties which attend, and the best way of growing ferns from spores, the result of my own practical experience in the matter, and I shall keep it as free as possible from scientific language. The first matter to be discussed is "What is a spore?" Spores are the little brown seed-like substances which are found in variously shaped clusters on the back of fern fronds, either covered up at some time of their existence by a thin membrane, or else always naked. Those who are not botanists would call them seeds, but they are not seeds in the sense in which we generally use the word. An ordinary flowerings lant produces flowers which possess stamens and pistils either in the same or different flowers. On the stamens is a yellow cellular substance called pollen which, when transferred to the pistil, fertilizes the seed and causes it to mature. When the seed is ripe, if it is planted in the ground, it will at once develop into a plant like that which produced it. Now ferns are not flowering plants, and spores are not seeds which have been fertilized by the action of pollen or in any similar way, and will not at once produce a plant like that from which they were gathered. What the process is I will now describe. The spore, in shape, is somewhat angular, and consists of two coats, an outer and an inner. When germination commences, the inner coat is protruded as an elongated tube, which bursts, and by cell divison forms the prothallium, which, in appearance, resembles a small lichen of a brilliant emerald green colour. When the prothallium first appears, it is only a bright green speck, but it will sometimes grow to a size which equals a section through the middle of an ordinary sized sweet pea seed. From the prothallium root hairs are produced, and also on the under surface two small bodies, or cells, called antheridia and archegonia. The antheridia represent the stamens in a flowering plant, and are cells in which are developed spiral filaments. The archegonia fill the place of the pistil and ovary in a flowering plant; in its centre is a canal leading to the germ cell in which is a small corpuscle. When the proper time has come, the antheridia bursts, and the spiral filaments penetrate the germ cell and come in contact with the small corpuscle therein, which is thus fertilized and forms the primordial cells, from which the first frond springs. Thus the growth of a fern from a spore is much more complicated than the growth of a plant from a seed. This much science is necessary in order to enable us to understand what is going on under our eyes, though all that can be seen by the naked eye is the growth of the prothallium, and the root hairs, and the final appearance of the frond. To pass on now to practice. The fronds, the spores of which we desire to propagate, should be gathered when the spores are just brown, but not before, as they will probably not be sufficiently matured to germinate. If left after they have turned brown there is always a chance of the best spores having been scattered, but in this matter one has often to take his chance of what is got. The fern from which the spores are taken should be as isolated as possible, so as to eliminate the chance of the spores of other ferns having dropped on its fronds. Having picked a few pieces of a frond, or a few fronds if they are very small, it should be placed in an envelope which should be closed, and care should be taken that every portion of the edge of each flap is gummed down, otherwise if you tie up a number of these envelopes together in a bundle, and have to travel any distance with them, the spores, which detach themselves as soon as the frond begins to get a little dry, will work out of one envelope and into another in the most extraordinary way. When you want to sow the spores the envelope should be cut along three sides of it with a sharp knife. On opening the envelope a large portion of spores will be found to have detached themselves; the pieces of fronds should then be shaken so as to clear them of spores, and if there are any spores still adhering to the underside of the frond, they should be rubbed off. The spores are then ready for sowing, unless the covering of the spores while on the fronds should happen to be bulky, in which case a little cautious shaking will separate the spores from the chuff, which can then be removed. This, as well as the sowing should be done in some place protected from the wind, as the spores are very light and easily carried away by even a slight breath of air. Next as to the soil on which they should be sown. Ferns will germinate in any ordinary soil, but if you happen to take soil from the neighbourhood of growing ferns, it nearly always contains a quantity of spores of those ferns, which will germinate before those you sow, and will in many cases crowd them out. The great thing is to get earth which contains no spores. I have successfully used earth which has been dug from the bottom of a newly-made deep excavation; but the best course is to take an ordinary brick and burn it thoroughly in a hot fire, so as to destroy any organic substance which may be in or adherent to it, and then powder it, and put the powder into a tin cannister, and keep it away from the garden. When you wish to sow fern spores, take a clean pot, fill it up to about half an inch from the top with good sweet mould, sprinkle that with a thin layer of powdered charcoal, and cover that with a little less than one-eighth of an inch of the burnt brick powder. Smooth the surface, and press it gently so as to consolidate it. On this surface the spores should be sprinkled evenly and not too thickly, covered with a grass, a plain common finger-glass is very good, and water gently poured on the outside of the glass so as to moisten the earth in the pot without disturbing the spores, and by watering in this way from time to time the earth under the glass should be kept damp. After a time the bright green prothallia will appear, and after another interval the first frond curled up at the edge of the prothallium. But patience is needed at this stage, as the prothallia will sometimes be a long time in making their appearance; with other ferns the prothallia will come up very rapidly, but the fronds will be a long time in appearing. As soon as there are three fronds, the fern should be taken out of the germinating pot by means of a thin pointed stick, and planted in a good ordinary mould, and kept without glass in the shade for a few days, when it will be fit to put in some place where it may get a little early morning sun. When once the plant is recognisable as a fern the progress of its growth differs very much. Some species grow very rapidly, so that in 15 months I have grown a fern with stalks to its fronds 4 or 5 feet high, and the fronds stretching out from 6 to 8 feet from side to side. On the other hand, I have had other species apparently refusing to grow at all for two or three years, and then getting on all right. On the table you will see some specimens of the ordinary way in which seedling ferns grow in size. You may ask, what is the good of taking all this trouble? In the first place, it is very interesting to watch the whole course of fern life, and to study the infantile forms of ferns. Then you can often get a piece of fern frond with spores on it from places from which it would be difficult to get a fern. It is also much easier to take on one's walks half a dozen envelopes, and fill them with fern fronds, than to take a cooli and a basket to carry roots you may wish to dig up, or to find some fern which you covet, while walking alone, and after digging it up, having to carry it home in your hand. At the same time I believe that in the study of the rudimentary forms of ferns will be a great means of determining to what class a fern belongs. Those who have had anything to do with the names of ferns must know how tiresome it is to find the same fern known by different names. Now where there is a dispute as to the class in which a fern should be placed, I believe in many cases the class could be determined by growing from spores the fern whose class was disputed, and ferns acknowledged to belong to each of the classes to which the fern in dispute was referred, and comparing the first or first two fronds of each. I have not had time to work this out yet, but I have noticed a strong genuine likeness in the very early fronds of ferns of the same class which does not continue so strong as the plant grows up to maturity. I have also found that where a fern has for a long time been classed in some particular class, but subsequently placed by some botanists in a separate class, the early form of that fern has turned out to be quite different from the early form of those with which it has been previously classed. How far this could be worked out I cannot at present say, and I am afraid I shall never be able to work it out as I should like, because I feel I am wanting in that enthusiasm on the subject, with just a slight touch of madness, which is necessary for the successful working out of a problem like this.

Dr. D. Macdonald proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. M. H. Starling for his interesting paper, and the vote being carried the proceedings terminated.

"ROUGH ON CATARRH."

Corrects offensive odours at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases; also unequalled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath.

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Why suffer? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Haemorrhoids." Sure cure for any form of haemorrhoids.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THEFT FROM MERCHANTS' GODOWNS.

THE last case of the calendar was called on for trial before Mr. Justice Scott and a common jury yesterday, when Nathuram Potamber, Dewji Dada, and Goverdhun Dewjee were charged with theft, criminal breach of trust, abetment of theft, and receiving and disposing of stolen property in respect of sixteen bags of wheat, the property of Messrs. Ralli Brothers. The theft was said to have been committed in a godown at Musjid Bunder on the 6th June last. Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. J. E. Mody appeared for the first prisoner; Mr. Sunjana for the second; and Mr. Budroodin for the third prisoner.

Mr. Anderson, in addressing the jury, said that although the charges against the prisoners were many and complicated at first sight, they were really very simple. The prisoners were charged in respect of sixteen bags; but as they were taken away in two lots of eight bags each, and as some hours elapsed between each taking away, in the eyes of the law there were two separate offences. Hence the number and complexity of the charges. Referring to the course of business in which the wheat trade was conducted, the learned counsel said Messrs. Ralli Brothers were large importers of wheat in Bombay, and generally made their purchases from the native merchants. When a purchase was made a chit-writer of Messrs. Ralli Brothers was sent to the godown of the vendor with orders to see that so many bags of wheat put into carts and sent to the firm's godown. The chit-writer was accordingly bound to watch the carts as they were loaded, and to give each cartman a chit, on which he wrote the name of the cartman, the number of the cart, and the number of bags which it contained. Of this chit he retained a counterfoil containing the same information. At Messrs. Ralli Brothers' godown, when the cart arrived there, the bags were received by a class of employes called bamboowallas, whose duty it was to see the carts unloaded, and then to sign the cartmen's chits as a certificate of the delivery of the goods. The cartman then took the signed chit to the cashier, who paid the amount of the hire mentioned in the chit. This course of business gave an opportunity to men dishonestly disposed to make away with property. A dishonest cartman might, if he liked, not deliver his load and take it away to another place; but he would be liable to immediate detection; because it was the practice of the chit-writer, as soon as he had done with the consignment, to go back to the godown and compare his counterfoils with the chits in the possession of the cashier. But there was another way in which fraud might be committed, and which it would be exceedingly difficult to detect. That plan would involve the complicity in the fraud of some of the employes in Messrs. Ralli Brothers' godown. It was in pursuance of a conspiracy between the third prisoner, a bamboowalla in Messrs. Ralli Brothers' godown in the Ryan Market, the second prisoner, a cartman, and the first prisoner, a mendicant, that these sixteen bags of wheat were stolen from Messrs. Ralli Brothers on the 6th June last. When a theft was committed in this manner, it was exceedingly difficult to detect it for some time at least. The godown was an immense one, and bags of grain were constantly being brought in, and stored, or sent to the bunders to be shipped, so that it was at all times difficult, and in the busy season almost impossible, to ascertain how many bags were missing by simply counting those stacked in the godown, and unless information was given by some one outside, the goods might be lost. The learned counsel said the prosecution would be able to prove conclusively the existence of the conspiracy, in pursuance of which these goods were stolen. He would read to the jury a statement volunteered to the magistrate by the first prisoner before the enquiry began, and which was endorsed by the second prisoner. That statement gave at any rate a sketch of the conspiracy. Mr. Anderson was about to read the statement in question.

Mr. Mody objected to the statement being admitted, because it contained matter irrelevant to the present charge. The other counsel for the defence also objected, while Mr. Anderson argued in favour of its admissibility. His lordship ruled that the statement was admissible, but directed the jury to discard from their minds any statements which did not relate to the present charges.

Mr. Anderson then read to the jury the statement made by the first prisoner before the magistrate. It was to the effect that sometime before the 6th June last, an arrangement was made with him by the third prisoner that goods should be sent to him from Messrs. Ralli Brothers' godown in charge of the second prisoner; and that he (the third prisoner) would realise their value, and that the amount would be divided among the conspirators. The second prisoner, the learned counsel proceeded to say, had in the first instance endorsed the statement, but at a later stage of the investigation he tried to get out of it by saying that he was deaf and did not understand all that the first prisoner had said. The learned counsel would, however, prove to the jury that he was no more deaf than he himself was. The circumstances of the detection of the theft were these. On the evening of the 6th June last, acting on certain information, the police took up in the Khan Bazar two carts, each containing eight bags of wheat. The first prisoner was with one of the carts. It was found that the bags had been taks to the godown of one Narronjee Dewjee, who had for some reason or other refused to buy them. On farther enquiry it was found that that morning they were in the godown of one Hurrichund. They were eventually traced to Bhowanjee Mooljee; and it was found that they had formed part of the consignment which he had sold to Messrs. Ralli Brothers. They had been loaded in the cart of the second prisoner, and on one of the chits was the signature of the third prisoner, who was, as above-stated, a bamboowalla in the employ of the firm.

Some witnesses were examined for the prosecution, and the court adjourned until this (Thursday) morning.

STABBING A EUROPEAN AT GULBURGA.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Deccan Times* writes from Gulburga :—

"As if to break the monotony of the place, and create an excitement in it, the General Manager of the Mahboob Shahi Mills, Mr. Hindle, of Lancashire, was stabbed by a "fakeer" looking individual with what may be called a stiletto, in the ribs. The Civil Surgeon Mahomed Kasim Ally and Surgeon Keess, of the Cavalry, were summoned at once by Mr. Bapoojee Eduljee (the present local representative of the mills), and both the doctors looked serious when the patient complained of shooting pains across his stomach, accompanied with short breathing, fever having set in almost at once, and the pulse being variable. It appears, a little before the act was committed, at between 7 and 8 a.m., on Friday, the culprit sought admittance into the compound, but was told by the peons at the gate that unless he paid three dubs—a kind of tax or entrance fee levied at the Mills, he could not enter, whereupon the man seemingly went away. Mr. Hindle, who, as stated, never even saw the man, nor spoke a word to him, shortly after, for the purpose of seeing Mr. Bapoojee, had scarcely emerged out of the compound through a turn-style, than the would-be murderer struck him in the ribs, about two inches away from, and an inch and a half below the left breast, accompanying the thrust of the skiver-like weapon (about 14 inches long, a quarter of an inch thick in the middle tapering to a very sharp point at one end and a crescent at the other) with an anathema, and immediately took to his heels. Mr. Hindle, with the courage of an Englishman, chased the man for nearly 200 yards, when becoming overpowered from the effects of the wound, he had to stop, or, in short, fell upon Mr. Bapoojee, who held him up. He, Mr. Bapoojee, who had just about that critical time stepped out of his house to get into his Tongha, on hearing Mr. Hindle calling for help and seeing him running at the same time after a man, ran also after him, followed by several chowkeydars—two of whom had also been wounded—flesh wounds—by the man in the scuffle which ensued on his being apprehended.

The Police were promptly informed and the prisoner handed over. Mr. Hindle, in the meantime, was carried into Mr. Bapoojee's bungalow, and removed shortly after to his own. The sad occurrence has given Mrs. Hindle a terrible shock, as she is scarcely a couple of months in the country, and the whole Mill was in great commotion. Mr. Hindle is very popular with all classes of people and is known to be a quiet inoffensive man. Much sympathy is evinced for his family and himself by both Europeans and natives, who are glad to learn that his condition seems favourable: though up to the time of writing the doctors were not satisfied with their patient.

Whether the culprit be a genuine Fakeer or any thing else, it seems to be a common practice on the slightest provocation, or none, to resort to arms, with which the majority of the people provide themselves. Not long ago, about probably 3 months, one man's retainer was wounded rather severely about the region of the liver, by another's at the aggressor's wedding; and but for the medical skill and attention of the late Civil Sugeon Dr. Syedoodeen, I was told, the man might have died.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 29th ultimo.

THE NEW WAREHOUSES.

Submitted memo, by the Chairman, dated 20th June, recommending that the upper-storeyed warehouse, already built to the west of Victoria Dock, and known as "No. 10," be designated Warehouse "A," and that the three upper-storeyed warehouses, now being built to the west of Victoria Dock and south of that hitherto known as No. 10, be designated "B", "C," and "D," respectively, naming them from the north to the south.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Chairman are approved.

LAND AT MAZAGON.

Submitted Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2,817, dated 5th May, declining to hand over the entire area of the road reserves at Mazagon, unless the trustees are prepared to make some offer of a reasonable consideration for the valuable 40 feet strip of land, which would be left after the construction of a 60-feet road, of which the trustees desire to obtain possession. Submitted minute by the Chairman, dated 12th June, pointing out the alternatives that are open to the trustees, and recommending that an endeavour should be made to effect an exchange of land for the 40 feet strip referred to, so that the 60-feet road might be made probably on the west side of the 100 feet reserve and that the trustees might be free to utilize the 60 feet reserve running obliquely through the property as they may see fit. The Chairman recommends that if Government wish to acquire a site for a police station on the east side of Frere Road, near Victoria Dock, measuring 1,689 square yards, they should be asked to give in exchange for it the 40 feet strip at Mazagon referred to, and 1481 2-3 square yards landed at Malet Bunder which would be a fair equivalent, taking the value of the Mazagon land, at Rs. 4 per square yard and the value of the Malet Bunder land as compared with the site near the Dock required for a police station as five yards to four yards. The Chairman further recommends that should Government not desire to take up the police station site, the matter be allowed to lie over until Government require some other Port Trust land when an exchange can be made.

Resolution.—The recommendations made by the Chairman are approved, and Government should be addressed accordingly.

THE GRAVING DOCK.

Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 16th May, forwarding general plan and estimate of a graving dock, prepared according to instructions received in Trustees' Resolution, No. 181, dated 27th March, amount Rs. 12,58,954. Submitted report by Port Officer, dated 30th May, pointing out that access to the "altars" of the Dock is only given by steps at one end, and stating that he thinks arrangements should be made to give access to the "altars" by stepping stones from each end of the Dock and from the middle at both sides. The Port Officer considers the length of the Dock 580 feet, in all too great for any one vessel and not long enough for two ordinary vessels. The Port Officer strongly urges the Trustees to reconsider the extent of dry dock accommodation to be now provided, and recommends that a dock long enough to take two ordinary vessels be constructed. He suggests a dry dock 1,000 feet long by 100 feet wide at the top, and a depth 28 feet of water with, say, 3 or 4 caisson grooves and proposes to locate it along the harbour wall of the Victoria Dock. The Port Officer points out that such a dock would form a much-needed protection for the Victoria Dock gates and also for the south gate of Prince's Dock, and would admit of vessels being more easily handled when entering either Dock. Submitted report by the Acting Engineer, Victoria Dock Construction, dated 12th June, stating that access to "altars" can and would have been provided by wrought-iron ladders let into the masonry of the risers of the altars at suitable intervals. The Acting Engineer points out the advantages and disadvantages of the Port Officer's scheme for a dry dock along the harbour frontage of Victoria Dock. Submitted letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 12th May, stating that there are grave objections to the removal of the Malet Bunder traffic to Mody Bay, which will be rendered necessary if a Graving Dock be constructed at Malet Bunder, inasmuch as Mody Bay does not afford sufficient shelter for the grain trade; that the anchorage of the grain trade is situated opposite to Malet Bunder, so that it would cause great expense in boat hire to convey the goods to Mody Bay; that the grain merchants consider the Mody Bay site unfavorable to their business, and that the Mody Bay wharf is not so suitable for the grain trade as the present Malet Bunder wharf. Submitted minute by the Chairman, dated 18th May, suggesting that the Malet Bunder site be given up and that the Graving Dock be placed on the site F on plan obliquely from the north-west corner of Prince's Dock. Read minutes of Trustees thereon.

Resolution.—The Engineer should be requested to modify his plan and estimate so as to adapt them for a length of 536 feet instead of 586 feet and for the F instead of the Malet Basin site. Subject to these modifications, the plan and estimate are approved, and the proposed site for deposit of material at Tank Bunder is also approved. The modified plans and estimate should be submitted as soon as possible.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

Government Resolution No. 137, dated 22nd June, communicating the sanction of the Government of India to the Trustees raising seven lakhs on debenture at five per cent for ten years, to replace loan that fell due on 15th April, 1888.

Report by Acting Engineer, dated 26th June, that his surveyor took over charge from the Collector of 714 square yards land at Malet Bunder, the equivalent of the Saluting Battery site at Apollo Reclamation, and also of the land to be made over to Government in connection with the 60 feet road at Apollo Reclamation.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 26th June, 1888.	For week ending 26th June, 1887.
Vessels piloted into harbour..	13	21
" " out of " ..	22	23
" transported	7	16
" attended to	1	3

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

	For week ending 26th June, 1888.	For week ending 26th June, 1887.
PRINCE'S DOCK.		
Vessels entered.....	4	12
" left.....	9	15
" remaining in dock....	7	17
VICTORIA DOCK.		
Vessels entered.....	7	
" left	8	
" remaining in dock....	11	

HIGH COURT.—JULY 5.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

To speak to the minutes of decree.

123-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Hormusji Cursetji Dubash vs Sonabai and others—Mansuklal and D and Pestonji and R.

To vary Commissioner's report.

9-88—Chalk, W and S—Madhowrao Dinanath vs Anundrao Dinanath—Little, S F and N—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

334-87—Ardesir, H and D—Abdool Karrim Dewani and another vs. Bai Satbai and others—Winter and B.

461-85—Ardesir, H and D—Oomer Jamal vs Beg Mahomed Haji Abdool Rehman and others—Payne, G and S, and Tyabji and D.

458-87—Shamrao P—Govind Gungadhur Ranade vs Radhabai and another—Wadia and G.

518-87—Mansuklal and D—Dharsee Ludha vs Mulloo Rajana—Jefferson, B and D.

456-87—Mirza, H and K—Travadi Gowrishunker Tribhovan vs Loowar Cullian Parshotum—Hore, C and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

29-88—A F Turner.—Gunputrao Pandurung vs Gajanan Govind and another.—H Bicknell. Part heard.

37-88—Payne, G and S—Canji Purbut and others vs The British India S N Co and others—Craigie, L and O, and Hore, C and B.

41-88—Jefferson, B and D—Rustomji Nowroji Bukriwadia vs Sorabji Jamsetji Daroowala—Wadia and G.

46-88—In person, a pauper—Jamnabai vs Gungadas Bawa and another—Tyabji and D.

48-88—T A Bland—Bhikaiji vs Luximibai—Chalk, W and S.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence, with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard :—

RE GOPALRAO NAVRANGI.—Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order. His Lordship enquired if any books or papers had been deposited in the office of the Official Assignee, remarking that he was at a loss to understand how the liabilities of the insolvent, an attorney's clerk, came to such a large amount as Rs. 21,000. Mr. Mankar said that the only means of the insolvent were the proceeds of the sale of a house; and he had kept no books of account. His Lordship said he had no doubt that insolvent had withheld his books of account; and the application was therefore refused.

RE SADUNAND KRISHNAJEE.—Mr Ardaseer Kapadia applied for an extension of the interim order granted to the insolvent. He has had an interim order for four months, during which he had been trying to settle with his creditors. His Lordship remarked that the insolvent had not been near the Official Assignee although he had been frequently told to attend. The application was therefore rejected.

RE ISMALJEE MULA JIVA.—Mr. Mankar asked for an interim order on the affidavit of a trustee appointed by the insolvent with a view to settle with his creditors. The liabilities amounted to Rs. 86,000, and the present trustee could do nothing until the other trustee, Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, obtained probate of a will, for which an application had already been made to the Court. His Lordship remarked that for two years the insolvent had done nothing, and, moreover, the Official Assignee knew nothing about the application. His Lordship ordered that the insolvent should satisfy the Official Assignee as to the *bona fides* of the application and should renew it after a week. The interim order was extended for that period.

RE SAIYAD MAHOMED HOOSEIN SHOOSTRI.—On the application of Mr. Mankar insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order fortwo months.

RE MAHOMED KOORJEE.—Mr. Mankar applied for leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule. A creditor, who appeared in person, asked his Lordship to dismiss the petition, as the insolvent had hitherto done nothing. Mr. Mankar said the insolvent had been making up the accounts, some of which arrived only lately from up-country. His Lordship directed insolvent to make up the accounts within two months, or otherwise his petition would be dismissed.

RE KESSOWJEE NENSEY.—On the application of Mr. Mankar, insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order for two months.

RE TYEBALI AMIROODIN AND ANOTHER.—Mr. Mankar applied for the discharge of the insolvents. His Lordship remarked that nearly all the creditors were up-country; and the insolvents' schedule appeared to be suspicious. His Lordship would in future follow the rule of Mr. Justice Gibbs in such cases, that is, grant insolvents a discharge only from their Bombay liabilities. Or Mr. Mankar's application the matter was adjourned for a month as regards the up-country creditors, discharge being given as regards the Bombay creditors.

RE VENAYEK GOPINATH.—The insolvent was, on the application of Mr. Mankar, granted leave to amend the schedule.

RE DINANATH MOROBA.—On the application of Mr. Mankar, this insolvent was granted leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

RE BRAHMALAL CHOTALAL CHATRE.—The petition of this insolvent was dismissed, as his creditors resided up-country; and he was told to apply to the court there.

DISCHARGES.—The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges :—Sangjee Lukhumsey Lohar; Ali Mahomed Hajee Amed Mogul and others; Luxmon Dhondsett Soni; Krishnarao Macoondrao Jahveri; Fakir Narayen Dandekir; Noormeea Valibhoy Syed; Cursetjee Eduljee Darooxalla; Kessowjee Jairam Khatre; Venayek Narayen Rele; Narayen Bhikajee Davekur; Henry Trimming; and Timappa Dewjee.

BENGAL.

THE CALCUTTA POLICE TORTURE CASE.—A subscription list has been opened by the Inspectors, Sergeants, and Constables of the police Force to defray the expenses of Counsel to defend Inspector Boyd, of the Park Street Thannah, and the three Constables who have been committed to take their trial at the Session. Inspector Boyd's brother-officers seem to be of opinion from the knowledge and experience they have of him that he is incapable of acting as he is alleged to have done, or of giving his assent either directly or even indirectly to it. Messrs. Hill and Palit have been engaged for the defence.—*Daily News.*

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ending the 23rd of June there were 162 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 19·5 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 202 deaths, and the death-rate was 24·3 per thousand. There were no deaths from small pox, 8 from cholera, 50 from fevers, 27 from tetanus, and 1 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified :—2 Non-Asiatics, 12 Mixed Races, 112 Hindus, 35 Mohamedans, and 1 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks :—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 23rd June was 162 against 202 and 193 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 5. There were 8 deaths from cholera, against 11 and 25 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 5. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 50 and 9 respectively, against 50 and 14 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 19·5 per mille per annum against 19·1, the mean of the last five years.

THE ACTION FOR LIBEL AGAINST THE *TIMES*.

MR. O'DONNELL will have to fight the *Times* in the Law Courts under the most adverse condition says *Truth*. The *Times* will have the best counsel at the bar, and has, of course, ample means to get up the case. Mr. O'Donnell, on the other hand, is practically without the sinews of war. Under these circumstance, it is felt by the Home Rule party that he oughtnot to have entered into the fray, all the more as, in view of the fact that he was ruled out of the party, and that when in it he was a writer on the Tory *Morning Post*, any general strictures of the party on the part of the *Times* affect him very slightly. Amongst the documents that the *Times* has already "exhibited" is a "forged letter" of Mr. Parnell to Mr. Egan. It is full of slang expressions, and any one who knows Mr. Parnell—well, the case is *sub judice* so I must not say more.

What I am curious to learn is from whom the *Times* got its forged letters. Long before they appeared in that journal, indirect offers were made to the Liberal Government to buy certain documents which were stated to be compromising to the Home Rule party. It would not surprise me if these "letters" had been bought by the Tory Government with funds derived from the secret service money, and handed over to the *Times* for publication.

Sir Richard Webster is engaged to lead for the *Times*. It is believed that the Government has placed as his disposal all the information respecting the Irish party which exists in the Home Office. If this be so, nothing can be more improper.

Mr. O'Donnell does not understand that when a barrister puts on his wig and gown he lays aside his private personality, with all the opinions, interests, and prejudices incident thereto, as completely as Dr. Jekyll could step out of himself into Mr. Hyde. I confess there is a difficulty about understanding it. But still it seems to be generally believed that the thing is done every day, and I am told that the secret of the process lies in the peculiarly high sense of honour which prevails amongmembers of the Bar. The only indispensable condition is that the fees should be paid with the brief. Provided that is done, a barrister would undertake the prosecution of his own father on a charge of murder, and never miss a point against the prisoner—owing to the professional sense of honour. That is why Sir Richard Webster is able to offer to prosecute the *Times* on behalf of the Irish members to-day, and to defend the *Times* against an Irish member to-mor

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

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THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th July, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Sawlaram Gunoojee Bagool Khatick and Ramchandra Gunoojee Bagool Khatick, the mortgagors the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of pension tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being without the fort of Bombay, at Saitad or Bongry Cooly Street, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants assessed by the Collector of Assessment, formerly under No. 5 and Street No. 20-30, and ward No. 1912, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 235, new No. 1766, old survey No. 719 and new survey No. 2125, standing in the name of the said Sawlaram Gunoojee Khatick, containing by admeasurement 200 2-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—On the east by the Esplanade Third Cross Lane or passage, on the west by the house of Rakhmabai, widow of Pandoo Coli, and Abdulally Bootabhoy, on the north by the sweeper's passage, abutting to the house of Gopal Dadajee, and on the south by the public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.
15 boxes fine Scotch Whiskey.
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1 handsome, strong, second-hand office shigram.
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SUIT No. 221, OF 1888.
J. G. SMITH and others,
vs.
TEJPAL GODOO, SOORJEE GODOO, LALLJEE GODOO, JAIRAM GODOO, and, DAYAL LADHA.

Pursuant to the decree made in the above suit, bearing date the 26th June, 1888, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on behalf of the abovenamed plaintiffs and on account of the abovenamed defendants—52 cases each weighing about 280 lbs. of Kamla or Kuppeela marked L S.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 4.

LONDON financial quotations through Reuter come unchanged in every item excepting Silver, which, confirmatory of private advices received yesterday is quoted at the reduced price of 42 1-16d. per oz. The Bank's buying rate on India at 30 days' sight was maintained at 1s. 3 15-16d.

The firmer tone in the market for East Indian Wheat, which set in last Friday, has since been sustained, though it had not, up to yesterday evening, led to any advance in prices, which are quoted the same all round. In Mincing Lane, Linseed was quiet, and Rapeseed dull, both at previous rates ; but Poppyseed had advanced 9d. per quarter to arrive *via* Suez, and 6d. per quarter by the other route. Coffee was still flat, but unaltered in price.

A small day's business is represented by the 8,000 bales of Cotton, including 700 Surats, which changed hands in Liverpool yesterday, and that market closed quiet, Surats steady, with quotations for ready stuff quite as they were before. In American Arrivals there was a little advance, July to September being quoted 1-32d higher, while in later positions the rise was 1-64d only. Manchester was firm ; but we still notice no change in quotations for goods on Yarn.

The spot price in New York advanced ⅛ cent yesterday, say to 10 5-16 cents. Futures, for August, closed at the old rate, the new quotation for September being 9·82 cents. It is notified that to-day is a holiday in New York. The Receipts of the U. S Ports were 2,000 bales, and below we give our usual figures relating thereto :—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	2,000	200	2,500
Three days' do ...	4,000	400	8,000
Since 1st Sept. 1887 ...	5,435,000	5,189,000	5,307,000

There has not been much doing in Cotton here to-day, some enquiry for Dhollera kinds from local buyers not having led to any business of importance. Westerns, however, have been in request, and some 600 bales have changed hands at Rs. 199 to Rs. 206 per candy. Bengals also have been wanted, and exporting firms have taken 500 bales, said to be strict "Fully Good" at Rs. 191½ to Rs. 192. The only other purchase of ready Cotton reported is a little Untni at Rs. 172 per candy. In forward business we hear that "Fine" Bengals, for next January delivery, have been booked between dealers at Rs. 179-80 per candy.

WHEAT.—In sympathy with the firmer market on the other side, and helped by drooping Freights and Exchange on this, there has been a return of activity in this article of export, in which a large business is exported to-day. Dealers have taken advantage of the situation to put up prices, and we note a general advance of 6 to 9 pies per cwt. at the following (this evening's) quotations :—

White Pessy (91 p. cent.)	Rs. 4-6-0	to Rs. 4-6-3	p. cwt.
Do. (85 ,,)	,, 4-5-0	to Rs. 4-5-3	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,, 4-4-0		,,
Red Delhi	,, 4-0-0		,,
Hard Yellow	,, 4-5-6	to Rs. 4-6-0	,,
Red Ahmedabad	,, 4-2-0		,,
Hard Red	,, 3-11-0	to Rs. 3-12-0	,,

SEEDS show no change in position or value, only a moderate business being reported at previous rates, the tone of the market, however, continuing steady.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	2,044 bales.
Wheat	6,417 cwts.
Linseed	3,854 ,,
Rapeseed	5,328 ,,
Poppyseed	1,640 ,,

FREIGHTS continue dull and drooping ; no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day ; and rates for ready cargo may be called weak at our last quotations.

EXCHANGE has been quiet, not to say flat all day, with rates quoted all round as they closed last evening. Beyond something in ready Wire Transfer at 1s. 4 1-16d. we have heard of nothing doing either in Bank or Private Paper, the usual Wednesday waiting attitude for the result of Council biddings having prevailed. Some firmness in Bank Paper in Calcutta, attributed to requirements for the new Loan, was reported ; but Private Paper seems to be as scarce there as it is here. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 1-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-32d. to 1-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-32d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 4 3-16d.	,,
Documents do.	1s. 4 3-16d.	,,
Francs	1-70⅛	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened weak this morning, with Fours for money ⅛ per cent. below last evening's closing rate ; and thereafter there was a further drop of 1-16, making the cash quotation 100 3-16, and the rate for this month's account 100 1-16. In the afternoon, however, the tone became firmer, and Fours regained ⅛ of their previous drop, closing at 100 5-16 for money, and 100 3-16 for the account. 104¾ to 105 has been the almost nominal quotation for the other denomination.

The allotments against tenders for the new Government Loan of three crores were made in Calcutta yesterday, and Bombay is reported to have obtained about half the amount. Tenders at 99¾ and over received the amounts tendered for in full ; and those at the minimum rate of 99 11-16 received 60½ per cent., the average rate of allotment having been 99·79 per cent. The total tenders amounted to some 7 crores 70 lakhs.

SHARES have not fluctuated much to-day, and the transactions reported have been upon a limited scale. Coorla Mill shares have advanced Rs. 5 ; and Oriental and Queen, are Rs. 2½ higher. Madras United have declined Rs. 150 ; Khatao Macconji, and Lackmidas Khimji, Rs. 5 each ; and Alliance, Maneckji Petit, and Ripon Rs. 2½ each. Bombay Press shares are Rs. 2½ lower. Bombay-Burma Trading are down Rs. 50 per share for the first issue, and Rs. 15 for the second. Port Cannings are Rs. 2½ up. Treacher and Co. are Rs. 10 higher. Bombay Flour Mill shares have advanced Rs. 10, and there are now buyers of them at Rs. 510 but no sellers. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	860
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	930
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	810
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	10,000	100	all	17½ do.	£49
National Bank of India	37,330	$125		5 pct.	135
		250			

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,175xd
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	840
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	215
Broul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	110
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 15	1180
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	580
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	105
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,190
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...	...	265
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,400
French Press Co.	900	500	500	Rs. 80	500
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	407
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	350
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	215
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs.	60
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	412½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	530
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	80
Prince of W. Press	600	600	100	Rs. 30	300
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 40	440
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	450
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,225
Sassoon Press Co.	200	500	500	25	550
Volkart Press Co.	605	1,000	1,000	F	615

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,150
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	980	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,000

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES ; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

PATERSON—June 20, at Broughty Ferry, Scotland, the wife of the Rev R McCheyne Paterson, Church of Scotland Mission, Gujrat, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BALDREY—July 1, at Madras, the wife of Chas. Baldrey, of twin daughters.
MORRIS—June 23, at Lahore, the wife of M Morris, Punjab Police, of a son.

DEATHS.

CONNORS—June 27, at Buxar, of an attack of heat apoplexy, Michael Connors, Sergeant-Instructor, E I Railway Volunteer Corps.
DAWSON—June 21, at Agra, Richard Albert Dawson, late Conductor, Commissariat Department, one of the few survivors of the Baillie-guard Garrison in 1857, aged 60 years.
DOLLMAN—June 23, at Rangoon, Charles Alexander Dollman, Confidential Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and late Head Assistant officer of the Director-General of Statistics.
WHEELER—May 25, at Almorah, Kumaon, Francis John Wheeler, son of the late Major-General Sir H M Wheeler, K C B, aged 47 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1888.

THE London correspondent of an up-country paper telegraphs that the published accounts give but a faint idea of the merciless severity with which Sir Henry James and Mr. Labouchere examined Mr. Watson the chief concessionaire, Mr. Evans, the broker who rigged the market, and others. If this means that the accounts published in London in the daily papers were so meagre and inadequate as to give only a very poor idea of what took place in the Committee Room we readily acknowledge the correctness of the criticism. Last week we made reference to the same fact, and regretted it. The statement will also apply to most of the Indian journals ; but it will not apply with any exactitude to the full chronicle which we published in the *Bombay Gazette* of the Chairman's searching questions and Mr. Labouchere's masterful dealing with the mechanism of the frauds disclosed and of the answers alternating between sublime audacity and miserable hair-splitting which the over-matched delinquents were impelled to give. Every question and every answer has been given verbatim in the copious and authentic reports to which last week, and again in this, we have devoted whole pages of small print. The whole story is unrolled there, and nothing that was said is left unreported. The give and take between Sir Henry James and Mr. Labouchere on the one side, and the alert and astute men of the world who confronted them, with the bye-play provided by Sir Richard Temple and other members of the Committee, is as interesting as any of the conversational romances in which the genius of the elder Dumas unfolded the story of Monte Christo, and of the mystic treasure which was found in the caves of that remarkable island. If the other accounts given to the public are in piquancy and completeness sadly defective, that fault has been carefully avoided in those which we owe to the London correspondents of the *Bombay Gazette*. The telegraphic summaries which were transmitted were so full and graphic and so accurate that they have been re-telegraphed to every paper in India, including the *Pioneer*, which we are happy to recognise as a worthy rival in enterprise.

On Tuesday we published verbatim reports of the evidence given on the 12th June by the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, and of the further examination of Mr. W. C. Watson, and Mr. Fitzgerald, the Assistant Resident. We also found space for Mr. Cordery's evidence on the 15th, and some additional suggestive particulars elicited from Mr. Watson, who was again recalled. The telegraph has very fully set forth the substance of the eventful history these interesting witnesses had to recount to the Committee, but even this anticipation of its purport does not deprive the detailed report of the questions put and the answers given of any of their freshness. The Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk produced official documents and supplemented them by information on such points as the Committee wished to have elucidated. It fell to the lot of Sir Horace Davey, the leading counsel for the Sirdar Diler Jung, to enable the Chairman, Sir Henry James, to make a little discovery which surely was in no way advantageous to his client. Anxious to establish the fact that H. H. the Nizam had himself ordered the purchase of shares in the Company with the full concurrence of his confidential adviser Colonel Marshall, he asked that the original draft of a certain memorandum published in the Sirdar's tell-tale Yellow Book should be read. "Pray let it be read," said the Chairman. "That is from Colonel Marshall the English Secretary of the Nizam," said the eminent Queen's Counsel, then to give fuller emphasis to the fact he repeated to the witness : "The English Secretary of the Nizam, is he not ?" The answer was of course in the affirmative. The Chairman read the memorandum which set forth that Colonel Marshall had laid the proposal before the Nizam, and that having been fully explained to his Highness by Abdul Huk and himself, his Highness warmly approved of it, and ordered that "10,000 shares should be purchased by wire at the most favourable rates up to £12 per share." Nothing could be more satisfactory ; after full explanation the Nizam had himself ordered the purchase of the shares, and fixed the maximum price. But Sir Henry James swooped at once upon the weak point, which Sir Horace Davey wotted not of. "Sir Horace, perhaps it has caught your attention ;"—which clearly it had not—"in this memorandum of Colonel Marshall the Nizam orders ten thousand shares to be purchased *by wire*. In the Yellow Book Abdul Huk's statement which purposes to be a copy of this memorandum the words 'by wire' are left out. The importance is that this order was given to purchase by wire on the 10th of May. No order was given until Abdul Huk comes to London on the 4th of June." Sir Horace, finding himself in a difficulty, put a question to the Nawab—"Did he not know that a telegram was sent from the Nizam's Government to Mr. Watson on the 10th of May, ordering shares to be purchased ?" The Chairman interposed, saying, "Mr. Watson must have it if it be in existence ?" Mr. Watson had the indiscretion to be present, and he answered boldly "I never had it !" "That answers your question, Sir Horace !" said the Chairman. Whereupon, to make assurance doubly sure, Mr. Watson's counsel, Mr. Littler, added "that the telegram went to the wrong person." This was a capital mistake ; if the telegram had gone astray the copy could be produced. The Chairman said peremptorily that the Committee would get to the bottom of the affair. The "order"—original of the telegram sent ?—was produced ; it was from Abdul Huk to Mr. Watson's telegraphic address : "Secret. Government wishes purchase 10,000 shares Deccan. At what price can buy ? Telegraph immediately, will leave Thursday. Have you arranged for hotel ?" This last phrase in the telegram is doubtless as full of meaning as the "tomato sauce" after the order for "chops" figuring in another famous case. Why was it necessary to wire all the way from Hyderabad to get ready a room in a hotel in London for Abdul Huk ? The telegram was in the A. B. C. Code, which is to be looked up to test the accuracy of the translation submitted to the Committee. Mr. Watson did not recollect the telegram ; he could search for it, and see if he had a telegram of that date. The Chairman reminded him that he had stated most positively that he had not. Mr. Watson had not been able to recollect it "for the moment." Sir Horace Davey kindly endeavoured to assist his memory by reading his answer to the telegram, despatched on the 11th May. "Your telegram to hand to-day, 10,000 shares without exciting market, requires time and cautious dealing, price about £12, Hotel arranged." Again Abdul Huk's anxiety about the hotel accommodation in London is appeased at the cost of an addition to a cablegram. The sight of his reply to the telegram, of which he had no recollection, brought back to Mr. Watson's memory the fact that something of the kind had perhaps passed, but he could not be certain. Yet the telegram in its result yielded an immense profit to Mr. Watson, giving a market value to £209,000 worth of scrip ; that without it the purchase of the shares by the Nizam might have hung very heavily on his hands. It will be recollected that Mr. Watson's memory as to the receipt of an earlier telegram to Mr. Winter, "Worth you £400,000 : trust me," was similarly at fault until Sir Henry James read out the telegram from a copy of the *Bombay Gazette*, when the Nawab's evidence was concluded.

Mr. Watson was recalled before the Committee, and examined at considerable length. Mr. Labouchere endeavoured to get his admission that in giving a quarter of the 85,000 shares to Abdul Huk, he had contravened the clause of the concession forbidding the concessionaires to have any monetary transactions with the officials or subjects of his Highness "except those provided for in these presents." Mr. Watson said that it was not a "monetary" transaction ; Abdul Huk had a share of the concession as agreed upon from the beginning. The painstaking endeavour of Mr. Labouchere to get Mr. Watson to understand that a fair rent meant all that was earned by the tenant after a fair interest had been paid on the capital and labour employed in working a mine was met by the repeated declaration that "a fair rent only means a fair rent," and that the Nizam would only have a right to what profit might be left after interest had been paid on the whole million of the company's capital, and not after the interest had been paid on the £150,000 actually expended. He stoutly maintained that the coal mines and the gold and the diamonds would yet enable the company to sell its property for millions, or else to work it and to pay six per cent. interest on the whole amount. Mr. Watson's imagination is far more robust than his memory. He had to admit that his latest authorities as to the value of the mineral resources of the Deccan are the paid servants of the Company—"all respectable men." What of that ? The coal mine alone would pay a dividend on the million sterling ; three hundred and sixty thousand tons at a profit of two or three rupees a ton would suffice. At present it is true only a hundred and fifty tons a week are being produced, but everything is being got ready. Well, it seems a pity to spoil such good sport as this ; but as we have been able to correct the aberrations of Mr. Watson's memory in regard to a telegram offering the bagatelle of £400,000 we may venture to do the same good office about his wild arithmetic. There is absolutely no demand, actual or prospective, for an unlimited outturn of Singareni coal, whatever may be the capital expended on underground works. The quality of the coal precludes its use in the Bombay Mills ; the experiment has been tried, and if it were possible to sell it at half the price which it will cost to raise and bring it by rail to Bombay it would still not pay to use it. A third of it is waste, clinker and ashes. A certain limited amount can and will be used on the railways within very exactly defined limits, beyond which it will come into competition with the better and cheaper English coal. That settles the prospect of the Singareni mines paying interest of six per cent. on a million of capital. It is only with the most careful working that the coal mines can pay a dividend on the working capital. As for the diamondiferous soil, the new Golconda, that Mr. Watson has still the courage to discourse about, he had to confess to Mr. Labouchere that of the five diamonds found, one was worth thirty shillings, and the rest were worth nothing. So of the gold ; there is no reason whatever to suppose that the gold bearing strata of the Deccan are likely to be more profitable than those of Mysore and the Wynaad. There is probably some gold which may yield some return if properly worked ; but there is no room for further delusion. The reconstituted company must keep very soberly to the actualities of the case if it is ever to earn a six per cent. dividend on the £150,000 subscribed capital. As for the concession ; it was tainted by fraud in its origin, and it is difficult to see how its validity can be upheld. It will probably be cancelled, full powers to take that course having been given under legal advice to the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk when proceeding to England. The rights of innocent shareholders will of course be safeguarded ; distinct assurances have been formally given on that point. The attempt of the concessionaires to exonerate themselves from the imputation that they had made a corrupt bargain with the agent of the Hyderabad Government on the plea that the late Sir Salar Jung's letter (partly in pencil) gave Abdul Huk a right to appropriate a fourth of the whole capital intended for the working of the Mines is nullified by the secrecy observed and the deception practised on the Nizam's Government in regard to the real holder of the shares he was led to purchase. Nothing turns on the question of the authenticity of the letter in question ; it contains nothing to authorize the surreptitious dealing which was stoutly denied by the agent who has shown that it was only as a last resource that he was prepared to base his defence upon its production. The Committee learned from a telegram the damning fact which we published long before, that even after his suspension the Sirdar positively assured Mr. Howell the new Resident that he had never received anything in connection with the Mining Concession. If the possession of the letter was a sufficient explanation of the appropriation of the fourth of the £850,000 this desperate denial would not have been persevered in to the last extremity. Mr. Watson's tardy disclosure of the fact when he saw that it was certain to be found out does not in any way rehabilitate the concessionaires, and cannot be held to free the transaction of which the concession was the fruit from a taint of fraud fatal to its validity.

IT would be worth while for the Bombay Government, who are understood to be about to approach the Supreme Government with a view to the introduction of a new Factory Act, to make special inquiry into the way in which the age regulations of the present Act are being carried out in some of the Bombay mills. It would be found, as we stated the other day, that a large number of young children—nearly all boys—are engaged in practical evasion of the Act. It is true that they hold medical certificates that they are of the proper age to be employed as full timers, that is to say, that they are twelve. The Government should inquire how the age of these children is ascertained, and whether the years of a child are as easily estimated by an inspection of his teeth as are those of a horse. It is no doubt difficult in most cases to tell the age of an Indian child. There is no easily available record of birth like the baptismal certificate or the entry in the family Bible which makes matters of this kind ascertainable at home. This uncertainty was illustrated in a trial in the High Court the other day, where the brother of a murdered woman said his sister might have been thirteen or fourteen years old, or she might have been seventeen or eighteen. All this however does not justify evasion of the law on the part of the employers, or carelessness on the part of the certifying officials, and the matter should be looked into with a view of finding a remedy for what looks like a departure from the Act. The practical result is, as far as it goes, serious. The mills are busy now, working when and where the light admits of it, thirteen and fourteen hours a day, with insignificant intervals for meals, and the careless application of the age regulations of which we are speaking means the consignment of children of ten and eleven—we have heard even nine mentioned—to a day's labour which is too long for strong and healthy men. The Commission of 1884 thought that twelve—the age at which the child statutorily becomes an adult for the purposes of the Act, and ceases to have his hours of employment restricted—was too early, and suggested fourteen, the age at which under the English Act the child becomes a "young person," remaining so, and being subject to the same provisions as those which apply to women, until eighteen. The view of the Commission coincides with public sentiment on the question, and seeing at what an early age the present Act allows children to become full-time workers it is much to be regretted that its provisions have been evaded. The remedy must be sought in two directions—first in imposing a strict half-time regulation for children's labour, and secondly in deferring the commencement of the adult period until the age of fourteen. Here, in consequence of the rapid transition from childhood into maturity, there can be no question of instituting an intermediate class corresponding to the "young person" of the English Act ; all that can be done is to make the limit wide enough to allow a margin for the uncertainties and deceptions connected with age which are almost inevitable. For that reason fourteen seems a suitable age. If the law introduces a half-time rule it must be so made that there will be no inducement to evade it. Even with the nine hours' maximum of the present Act the law has in some instances been evaded by employing children for six or seven hours in one mill, and for the rest of the day in another. But the employers are beginning to complain of the difficulty of getting boys to work men's hours, and they will soon see that a merciful Factory Act does not touch their pockets, but is as much to be welcomed by them as by the disinterested public.

A CORRESPONDENT on the frontier gives us some interesting gossip which he has procured from a good source at Kabul. His Highness the Amir is holding his own and upholds the Law. He is his own High Court, and his procedure is very prompt and simple. A post-master being reported

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE *TIMES'* LIBEL CASE.

THE LINE OF DEFENCE.

LONDON, JULY 4.

During the hearing of the libel case, O'Donnell *versus* the *Times*, yesterday, Sir Richard Webster, Q. C., for the defendant, contended that the term Liberals (? criminals) used in the articles on "Parnellism and Crime" applied to the Parnellite party and not to Mr O'Donnell individually, who had already been ejected from it.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN ZULULAND.

DURBAN, JULY 3.

Severe fighting has occurred in Zululand.

A British force, mostly composed of the native levies, routed the rebel chief Ishingana. Both sides lost heavily in killed and wounded.

JULY 4.

Lieutenant R. B. Briscoe, of the Royal Inniskillin Fusiliers, was killed in the fighting in Zululand which was reported in yesterday's telegram.

THE SOCIAL PURITY QUESTION.

LONDON, JULY 4.

The Pan-Anglican Conference on the subject of social purity met at Lambeth Palace yesterday.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 4.

The following is the Official Statement of the result of the allotment of the three lakhs loan, which was advertised in the *Gazette of India* on the 2nd June :—

The aggregate amount of tenders was seven crores seventy lakhs. The minimum rate of accepted tenders is Rs. 99-11 ; the total amount of accepted tender, three crores ; average rate a which loan is issued, 99·79.

The following is the list of successful parties whose tenders have been accepted :—Bulwuntrao Gungadhar Gadgill, Bank of Bengal, Bein Madhub Chowbay, Brij Bhookun Lal, Brunse Lall, Aboochund Rao, Chartered Bank of India, Chartered Mercantile Bank, E. Daniell, Delhi and London Bank, Gobind Sen, J. Greenwood, Gubbay and Company, Hurry Barol, Hurkissondas, Debi Pershad, Hurray Kissen, Dutt Jaitmull Gopee Kissen, Kanailal Chunder, Land Mortgage Bank, E. Moses, National Bank, New Oriental Bank, Place, Siddons and Company, Prosad Boral, E. Ralli, Ramdyal Chowbay, Robinson, Morrison and Company, Sakshi Boral, Sassoon and Company, Sheikh Nanamani, Shik Boral Srinain, Bhekaji Jaloon, Earnest Slater, G. Solomon, Standard Life Assurance Company, P. Swaries, W. Walker, H. Williams, J. Windram, and H. Womack.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 4.

The tenders for the new loan of three crores aggregate Rs. 7,70,35,300 ; the minimum rate accepted is Rs. 99-11. As those who tendered at that rate receive 60·45 per cent., the average rate at which the loan is issued is Rs. 99·79, so that the total amount to be received by Government is Rs. 2,99,36,508.

RAILWAY CONFERENCE AT SIMLA.

A large railway conference will assemble at Simla on the 6th of August, in which delegates from nearly every railway in India, both from State lines and those of private companies, will take part to consider and discuss various questions of traffic and working questions of universal application. Colonel Conway-Gordon will, it is hoped, be able to preside. Captain Wilson, R.E., will be secretary.

THE NEW VICEREGAL LODGE.

Lord and Lady Dufferin and party will remove to the new Viceregal Lodge at Simla before the end of this month. Their Excellencies propose giving their first public entertainment under the new roof on Wednesday, the 8th of August, in the shape of a ball.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE, BENGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 4.

Col. J. C. Veasey, Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, obtained furlough for one year. Colonel Kuyrett, Deputy Inspector-General, officiates for him.

PRESENTATION CEREMONY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 4.

The Khedive's Star was presented to the Durham Light Infantry by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught this morning. The Duke was accompanied by his Staff and General Solly-Flood.

On pinning the medals on the officers his Royal Highness said :—It gives me great pleasure to present you the Khedive's Star—you who took part in the arduous work on the Nile, and were present at the battle of Guiniss in 1885. I always found the regiment zealous and intelligent in the field, smart and steady on parade, clean and tidy in quarters.

Colonel Lee, Commandant of the Regiment, replied :—"I thank his Royal Highness for the great honour he has conferred on the regiment in presenting the medals. We are honoured a hundredfold by the stars being presented by his Royal Highness. This act will never be forgotten by the regiment.

PETROLEUM IN THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 4.

Mr. Noble, who has been investigating the petroleum deposits near Rawalpindi, left Simla for England this morning, leaving the question of the concession from the Government of India in *statu quo*. He will be permitted to carry on the investigations till 1890 and then have the right to a lengthened lease if he desire it. Mr. Noble's object in visiting England is to bring out machinery for experimental borings.

DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 3.

The *Rangoon Gazette* says that on Sunday afternoon intimation was received here of an intended attack by four hundred dacoits upon Zigon, on the Prome Railway. Reinforcements of military police were despatched by the night-mail, while the Deputy Commissioner of Tharrawaddy was ordered to proceed up the line with forty-five police in a special acting pilot engine to the mail train. On nearing Zigon the engine of the special was derailed, but no one was seriously hurt.

Eighty dacoits were waiting evidently for the wreck of the mail train. They were fired into, and fled, leaving two men killed. When they were being followed up it was found that one pair of rails had been removed off the line, and one rail lifted on the bridge close by. Evidently their diabolical intention was to precipitate the train from the height.

Both the Government and Railway telegraph wires were cut ; the gangmen seized, bound and beaten.

The line is now being patrolled, and pilot engines precede all trains.

WAR PREPARATIONS IN EASTERN KARENNEE.

A missionary correspondent to the *Rangoon Gazette* telegraphs from Tounghoo that a Christian Karen, just returned from an extended tour in Central Karennee, states that great excitement and anxiety prevail among the Karens on account of the extensive war preparations being carried on by Saw La Paw, Chief of Eastern Karennees who has established outposts on the southern part of his territory to watch the movements of the British.

Provisions, arms and ammunition are stored, and every available man has been enrolled. It is considered unlikely that Saw La Paw will take the field during the rains, but the loyal Karens of Western Karennee feel defenceless through their inability to procure ammunition, and unless this is afforded them they fear Saw La Paw will burn every village and paddy bin in Western Karennee, leaving 15,000 people without good shelter.

They want no help, only ammunition ; as they are certain no peace will be known in those regions until Eastern Karennee is annexed. Western Karennee, though independent, is anxious to become a part of English territory.

THE STAMP ACT.

Of late the Rangoon authorities have been harassingly enforcing the Stamp Act, culminating to-day in a refusal to allow a Bank to stamp a blank bill of exchange, but requiring them to fill in details of the drafts before stamping.

An appeal to the Chief Secretary resulted in the suspension of this order until a proper interpretation of the Act is obtained.

OBITUARY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, JULY 4.

Mr. Venishankar Laxmishankar, a leading merchant here, died of apoplexy this morning. There is great sorrow prevailing in the whole town.

The deceased gentleman had started a mill and cotton press on a large scale here.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, with homeward Indian mails, arrived here, at 3 a.m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 3.

The P. and O. Company's Rosetta arrived here from Colombo on the morning of the 1st inst.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair arrived here this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this afternoon.

HONGKONG, JULY 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Kashgar left here for Bombay this morning.

SINGAPORE, JULY 4,

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Khiva arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 3.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Melpomene, from Hongkong, left here for Bombay this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera.....	4 5-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols for account ...	99⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. ,, ...	70¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
Bar Silver	42 1-16

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JULY 3.

10 p.m.	81·7

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4.

6 a.m.	81·4
10 a.m.	81·4
2 p.m.	79·6
4 p.m.	79·7

COLONEL WILSON, the newly appointed Commissioner of Police in Bombay, assumed the duties of the office yesterday.

THE affairs of Afghanistan just now are very quiet. There are no tribal risings or other troubles calculated to greatly disturb the equanimity of the Amir, who is living quietly at Kabul.

TO-DAY there is to be a meeting of the stewards of the Hyderabad Polo Tournament for 1888, at the Club, to settle certain matters connected with the Tournament, and to inquire into the advisability or otherwise of having a Local Polo Tournament sometime in August or September.

THE Bengal Government, in replying to a protest against the "Confidential Police Circular," denies that the action of the police is likely to affect the "public peace, the conduct of the administration, or the welfare of the public generally." Sir Steuart Bayley cannot see how an opening will be given to anything resembling a system of espionage, and promises that due care will be taken to see that the orders of the Inspector-General are carried out with discretion and judgment.

THE papers yesterday accomplished the not unfamiliar feat of slaying the slain in attaching to the telegraphic notice of the death of Lord Wolverton a biographical outline of the peer who died a few months ago, and who was well known as a confidential adviser to the heads of the Liberal party, and a generous ministrant to its pecuniary necessities. The mistake was obvious, and it is necessary here only to state that the Lord Wolverton who has just died was the nephew of the second Baron, and a young man of twenty-seven, who until the other day was known as Mr. Henry Richard Glyn.

NOTES FROM PERSIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TEHERAN, MAY 31.

LAST week the Shah published a proclamation. This in itself is not a matter of much importance, previous proclamations having seldom been acted upon ; but when we are told that the thing owes its origin to Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, our Minister here, we must look into it a little closer. It appears that Sir Henry shortly after his arrival in Persia made some enquiries regarding the want of commercial enterprise on the part of the Persians, and was told that the principal reason why Persian subjects abstained from investing any capital in anything here was that they had no confidence in the Government. The Persian subject thought that his life and property were not secure, and that they simply depended on the will of the Shah. Sir H. Drummond Wolff thereupon hinted to his Majesty that a proclamation assuring to all Persian subjects their inviolable rights of life and property would be useful. The Shah followed the advice, and the result was last week's proclamation, which is, shortly, as follows :—

The Almighty having entrusted the life and property of the subjects of Persia to us (the Shah), we have always deemed it our duty to act according to divine commands, and shall always do our utmost to prevent any one from infringing on the rights of the subjects of our empire, and take care that the life and property of all our subjects be protected, that they may engage with confidence in all pursuits tending in the direction of civilization and toward the acquisition of wealth. And, as a further guarantee, we now make it known to all our subjects that they have full liberty as to life and property, that they can without fear dispose of their property as they list and engage in any undertaking they please, be it for amassing money, for forming companies, establishing factories, constructing roads or any other enterprise, which may promote civilization and augment the public welfare. We ourselves guarantee the execution of our orders. No one has a right to infringe on the personal liberty of any one of our subjects or interfere in any way with his property, and no subject will be punished except by operation of law (shar and urf, divine law and common or unwritten law).

All the Legations here have been supplied with a copy of the proclamation, and some persons think that this is a proof of the Shah's *bona fides*. No one can deny that the Shah is well intentioned, many even believe that the proclamation is a *bona fide* document, but no Persian attaches any importance whatever to it, and will, I am afraid, abstain as heretofore from any enterprise which might expose his money to the cupidity of provincial governors, ministers of State, and others. Most Persians know by heart the famous little story of the cat and the mouse, and quote it when speaking about the present proclamation. The cat was called to court and indicted for that it feloniously did capture, carry away, and devour a mouse. Thereupon the cat signed a paper to the effect that it would henceforth not do so any more, and went about its way. The mice, confiding in the cat's proclamation, came out of their holes, and the cat had easy work, and slaughtered them more than ever.

The last part of the proclamation, that referring to the operation of law, is somewhat unsatisfactory. The divine law (shar, koran and traditions) is well known, but apt to be differently interpreted ; the common law or the law established by common usage (urf) is unwritten. Wealth and power will often counteract both laws, and a richman or a man of rank is often independent of all laws ; a bribe is the most expeditious method of securing redress. Justice is badly administered, and its dispensation is always summary. If the sovereign of Persia could see his way to form a complete code of laws, say a thing similar to the Turkish *kanoon nameh*, combined with the divine law, and introduce severe punishment for wilful perjury, make the code known and available to all and then see it properly executed, the most beneficial results would soon become apparent.

The Persian Government has lately given a concession to some Americans for the sinking of artesian wells. The concessionaires have the right of sinking wells in any part of Persia on ground belonging to Government, and will have certain rights on any land they reclaim and put under irrigation, and be able to sell water which they bring to the surface by means of their wells. An American hydraulic engineer will soon come out to prospect.

Another event worthy of notice is the establishment at Teheran of a branch of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited, of London. A bank has been a great desideratum in Persia for many years, and every one wishes success to the enterprising gentleman of the New Oriental who arrived at Teheran one day and established his branch the next. Our dear friends, the Russians, took great pains to find out whether the Persian Government intended giving any guarantee to the Bank or not, and were much surprised to learn that the Persian Government completely ignored the matter, otherwise they would, I need hardly say, have tried to prejudice the Persian Government against the scheme.

The Zil-i-Sultan has left us and gone to take up his Government at Ispahan. His son, the former Governor of Fars, is here.

There have lately been some troubles with the Yomud Turkomans on the North-Eastern Frontier, and I should not be surprised to hear that the Russians will try for another rectification of the frontier. Part of the Yomuds are in Persia, another part in Russian territory. The subject of geographical frontiers having been exhausted, and the bed of the Attrek being incapable of removal to the south, recourse will be had to ethnological frontiers, and the camping grounds of the Yomuds extend to very near Astrabad.

SATARA POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to draw the attention of the Postal authorities through the medium of your paper to a long standing inconvenience the public of Satara "City" has been subjected to by the existing Postal arrangement of delivering the "city mails" through the "city post office" instead of directly through the head office situated in the "camp." By the existing arrangement residents of the "camp" receive their mails almost immediately after its arrival, whereas those of the "city" have to wait until the following day. As the commercial portion of the station mostly reside in the "city" they are greatly inconvenienced by the loss of time consequent on the delay in the delivery of money orders, &c. Will not, therefore, the Postal authorities make some arrangement to distribute the "city mails" also directly from the head office as it arrives, as is done at Poona, Ahmednugger, &c. ? This, I believe, will be of benefit both to the public as well as to the department by way of saving a lot of time to the former and a deal of unnecessary trouble to the latter.—Yours, &c.,

Satara, July 2. M. M. MULLA-FIROZE.

THE SOUTER MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May it not be possible that the Souter Memorial Fund Committee have overlooked a source of aggregating subscriptions, by not starting a popular subscription not exceeding a rupee each person, thus touching the masses in the bazaar, who had the highest regard for the late Sir Frank Souter? The late Sir Frank was a most popular man in the bazaar. Why not give the bazaar a chance to testify their love and respect for their lost friend ?—

Yours, &c., F.

July 4.

THE Government of India have confirmed the sanction accorded by the Madras Government to the grant of a reward of Rs. 250 to each Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, who passes the prescribed examination in surveying by the higher standard.

IT is asserted that Bengal is doomed, for a Hindu astrologer now travelling in Northern Bengal is foretelling the appearance of twelve suns in the heavens, and threatening the province with the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah.

REVISED estimates amounting to Rs. 90,856, for the works on the Ellore Canal, in the Kistna Eastern Delta, have been sanctioned by the Government of Madras, in supersession of the previously sanctioned estimates, amounting to Rs. 1,30,455 ; the saving of Rs. 39,559 effected by the present estimates being added to the balance of the amount reserved for unforeseen works, which will then be increased to Rs. 2,49,916.

IS CHOLERA CONTAGIOUS ?

IN view of the importance of a right understanding in regard to the alleged contagious character of cholera—a subject on which any acceptance of an erroneous theory would involve serious results to the health and lives of the people—we add to the information already given as to the experience acquired in Marseilles upon the point :—

"During the cholera epidemic in Paris in 1831 over 55,000 persons were attacked, and of these over 18,000 died. Of the fatal cases only 164 were cases of persons whose duties or profession called them to nurse, or prescribe for, the sick, and these 164 formed part of over 2,000 persons thus employed. At St. Petersburg, of 58 persons employed in the hospitals only one had the disease. At Moscow, out of 376 persons attached to the hospitals only six were attacked. During the epidemic of 1866 in New York, 123 out of 800 inmates of the workhouse died ; but of the fourteen house physicians and surgeons who were employed in the institutions, some of them being in constant attendance on the sick, not one suffered from the epidemic. At the London Hospital during the epidemic of 1866, the result was less favourable. "Out of somewhat under 130 persons engaged in attending the cholera patients and washing the sheetings, &c., from the cholera wards seven were attacked by cholera ; of these five died." Dr. Goodeve, late Professor of Medicine in the Medical College, and first physician to the hospital connected with that college at Calcutta, whose professional life has been mainly spent in India, states in his valuable paper on cholera that "the majority of medical men in India, accustomed to see cholera year after year, to be in constant intercourse with the cholera sick, and to see the general immunity of hospital attendance and of themselves, doubt the contagiousness." He adds, "I should, as far as my own experience goes, say that cholera does not spread from the sick to the who le by any rapidly acting emanation." Dr. Morehead's observations support the view of the non-spreading of cholera in hospitals through contagion. They were carefully conducted through three epidemics in Bombay, and, though he refrains from drawing positive conclusions, his facts are not in favour of contagion. Another important Indian authority, Sir Joseph Fayrer, states that "he had seen hundreds of cases of sporadic and epidmic cholera, but had seen nothing to make him believe there was anything of contagion in connection with the disease." Another and equally authoritative witness, Surgeon-Major T. R. Lewis, Assistant Professor of Pathology at the Army Medical School, Netly, whose experience of cholera was also gained in India, says, "for fourteen years he had studied cholera, and had never seen anything to lead him to think it contagious. *It was the custom in India to treat cholera in the same wards as other diseases, and no evil resulted.*"

Surgeon General G. M. Cunningham, Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, states that "from the record of about 8,000 attendants on cases of cholera in India, it is proved that they suffer no more than other people living in the same place. There is no danger in attendance on cholera cases." This statement is cited by Sir William Guyer Hunter in his report on the cholera epidemic in Egypt, and he then adds :—

"My personal experience of cholera in India is in accordance with the opinions above expressed. The professional staff, a large body of students and attendants, of the Medical College and Hospital, Bombay, who were more or less in frequent communication with cases of cholera, and many of whom were also engaged from time to time in performing *post mortem* examinations, appeared to enjoy comparative immunity from the disease without any special precautions being taken. Experience gained during the recent epidemic in Egypt confirms still further these facts. It was no uncommon thing to hear from medical officers and others that their clothing and persons had been covered with the discharges from cholera patients, which have been allowed to become dry ; yet no evil results followed. Circumstances rendered it necessary that the British officers serving with the Egyptian army should attend on the cholera sick, wash the bodies after death, according to Moslem usage, and afterwards bury them, and yet in no single instance, if I am correctly informed, did they contract the disease."

The recorded experiences of the epidemic of 1849 in England established the fact that the washers of large collections of linen soiled by cholera patients in many large hospitals did not suffer seriously in that year. It is especially worthy of note that the djections of cholera-patients, the dangerousness of which is insisted on by nearly all writers on cholera, and particularly by Dr. Koch, do not seem to be really dangerous at all. It is well known that on the Continent the custom prevails almost everywhere of accumulating the fæces of each house either in a large vessel, or in a "fosse" (cess-pit), beneath the house. They are thence fetched away at intervals by men who are constantly employed for this purpose, and who are called *vidangeurs*. Now "statistical evidence has always proved that these men enjoy an almost complete immunity from cholera." At Marseilles in 1865, of 150 *vidangeurs* not one died ; and in 1884 of 200 only one died. An immense number of *post mortem* examinations in cholera cases have been made in most places, the contents of the intestines being submitted to all kinds of examination, and, as is well known, without any evil consequences to the examiners. Professor Aitkin says : "during my experience as demonstrator of anatomy in the University of Glasgow for a period of six years (including the severe epdemic of cholera there in 1848-49, and during which time almost all the subjects for dissection had died of cholera), not a single student suffered from cholera." The experience in Edinburgh was, according to Dr. Alison, precisely similar. "It is certain that the dissecting rooms there were supplied during the greater part of 1848-49, as they were in 1832, almost exclusively by cholera subjects, and in neither year was there a single case of the disease among the numerous students attending the rooms. "In fact, the intentional inhalation of the emanations from the blood and evacuations of cholera patients have been followed by no evil results ; and the attempts of the most varied kind which have been made to impart the disease by inoculation and by introducing its different products in every way into the system have been altogether without success.

THE NEW COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

YESTERDAY morning, Col W. H. Wilson, who has been appointed by Government to the Commissionership of the Bombay Police in succession to the late Sir Frank Souter, arrived here from Nassick by the Jubbulpore mail train and alighted at the Byculla Station. There were several gentlemen present to receive him, amongst them being Mr. H. G. Gell, the Acting Commissioner of Police, Superintendent Khan Bahadur Meer Abdool Ali, of the Dectective Branch, Inspector Rao Bahadoor Dabjee Gungajee, of the Reserve Force, Inspector C. Morar Rao, of the Detective Branch, Messrs. Punalall Jevaree, Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy Jerrywallah, Moolchund Jewaree Nassickwallah, Jewraz Madowjee, Oodowjee Cooverjee, P. Byramjee, and several other leading native gentlemen of the city.

Col. Wilson, on alighting from the train, was greeted with a hearty welcome and congratulations on his new appointment. He was then decorated with garlands of flowers. After a short conversation with, Mr. Gell, the Acting Commissioner, Col. Wilson, drove to Mahaluxmee to the residence of Mr. Charles, the Acting Municipal Commissioner, with whom he is at present staying.

At about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, Col. Wilson went to the Police Commissioner's Office at Byculla, and took over charge from Mr. Gell, who reverts to his duty as Deputy Commissioner of Police. Mr. Smith, acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, reverted to his former duty as the Superintendent of Police, E. Division.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered.	22	29	22	1	22	13	21	38
July 3, Tuesday	...		...		...		0	17
,, 4, Wednesday.....	2	13	1	38	1	42	...	
Total..	24	42	23	39	23	55	21	55
Total corresponding date of last year ...	24	90	34	9	30	57	31	87

IT has been decided to have another census taken of the Madras Presidency in 1890. Mr. Gabriel Stokes, C.S., it is understood, will be the officer in charge, and Mr. C. Kalianasundra Chetty, of census fame, his assistant.

THE access to Calcutta afforded to the East Indian Railway by the Jubilee Bridge, and the approaching completion of the Kidderpore Docks, it is asserted, will, to some extent, modify the conditions of traffic between Calcutta and Howrah, without diminishing the necessity for the Bridge over the river at Calcutta for the accommodation of the local traffic, and the passengers and goods traffic of the East Indian Railway, that will continue to be dealt with at Howrah.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Town Council was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Dosabhoy Framji presiding. The members present were :—Sir Henry Morland, Dr. Waters, Col. Merewether, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Messrs. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, M. N. Banaji, Javerilal Umiashankar, R. M. Sayani, and R. N. Khote.

EPIDEMIC HOSPITALS IN BOMBAY.

The Corporation have passed a resolution in favour of establishing a cholera hospital in Khetwady. As the land on which it is proposed to construct the hospital belongs to the Bhattia millionaire, the late Mr. Kessowji Jadowji, and as his trustees are not willing to part with it, the Acting Commissioner asked the sanction of the Town Council yesterday for taking it up under the Land Acquisition Act. As there was a difference of opinion among medical men at the debate in the Corporation on the question whether the establishment of the hospital in that locality would be a danger to the neighbourhood or not, the Commissioner had written for the opinion of the Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. MacRury, on the point. His reply was as follows :—

"Cholera patients should *not be banished* to the Flats or other uninhabited locality, as their chances of recovery would be reduced by the fatigue and exhaustion consequent on their removal to a long distance when suffering from disease. The general safety of the whole of the populous parts of the city would be better served by having hospitals within convenient distances and easy of access for early treatment than by transporting the sick to distant places. The presence of a cholera hospital should not be a danger to its neighbourhood provided it be properly managed as all hospitals should be, i.e., kept clean. As to the danger radius, such a thing is unknown. Witness the immunity from attack of attendants on cholera patients."

Dr. Waters said that it was the universally accepted opinion of scientific men that there was no danger of contagion from cholera, although, the other day, a contrary view was expressed at the Corporation.

Dr. Cowasji said there was no doubt that cholera was not contagious ; but he did not think it would be denied that the disease was infectious. He was in a position to express this opinion emphatically, after thirty years' experience as a medical man. He added that he was a member of the committee which had recommended the construction of cholera hospitals, but he informed the Council that the committee did not contemplate an expenditure of more than about Rs. 15,000 for each of these hospitals, whereas the proposed hospital in Khetwady alone was likely to cost something like a lakh of rupees. He suggested that the purchase of the plot of ground which had been selected for the purpose might be postponed for a fortnight, in order that the Municipal Commissioner might see whether the Rest House in Grant Road, where lately a temporary small-pox hospital was established, might not be utilized as a cholera hospital. He once had a talk on the subject with Mr. Ollivant, who agreed with him that the house might very well be used as a cholera hospital. The place was not far from Khetwady, only half a mile or so, and if it could be turned to account as a cholera hospital, the large expenditure which had been contemplated might be saved.

The Acting Commissioner observed that the place was at present in use as a small-pox hospital.

Dr. Cowasji did not think it was still in use as a small-pox hospital, and he did not see why it should be used for that purpose, as they had one in Arthur Road.

The Chairman : What is the area of this place ?

Dr. Cowasji : I think thirty beds can be put in that place.

The Acting Commissioner said it was merely with the view of saving Municipal money that he was anxious to take up this land immediately. They all knew how rapidly the prices of land were rising in Bombay. And then about the place in Grant Road, he had only recently received a complaint from a resident in that locality against its being used as an epidemic hospital. There was no use postponing the purchase of the land in Khetwady, and there was no danger to the neighourhood from the establishment of the hospital in that locality.

Dr. Cowasjee : I am not objecting on sanitary grounds. I am only urging my objection on grounds of economy. I propose that the purchase of the land be postponed for a week.

Mr. Javerilal seconded the proposition.

The Acting Commissioner said that the Corporation having already arrived at a resolution in the matter, they had now only to carry it out.

Mr. Javerilal replied that there was no desire to upset the resolution, but it was their duty to see in what manner the wishes of the Corporation might be best carried out.

Dr. Waters was in favour of postponing the purchase of the land for a week to see whether the place in Grant Road might not be converted into a cholera hospital.

Dr. Cowasji's proposition was carried, Colonel Merewether alone dissenting.

THE ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION IN THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The Town Council resumed consideration of the proposal of the Bombay Natural History Society to take over the zoological collection of the Municipality in the Victoria Gardens. The Municipality have to spend Rs. 8,000 every year for the maintenance of the animals. In connection with the subject, Mr. Phipson, the honorary secretary of the society, had written another letter, from which we take the following extract :—"Every member of the Municipality must see that it would be impossible for us to relieve them of the maintenance charge of Rs. 8,000 a year all at once. We shall have to spend a large sum of money for several years in order to make the "Zoo" a credit to Bombay, and before it will become "self-supporting." I have no doubt if some one proposes that Rs. 8,000 per annum should be given for three or four years, it would be agreed to. If not, of course, we shall have to give the whole thing up, and things will go on as they are."

Rao Saheb Mandlik proposed, and Mr. Javerilal seconded, that the animals he handed over to the society with the cages, &c., and a contribution of Rs. 8,000, equivalent to a year's charge of the maintenance of the animals be also made to the society. The grant was to be coupled with the provson that no further contribution was to be made to the society.

Colonel Merewether proposed an amendment, which was seconded by Dr. Waters, that the transfer should be coupled with a contributionof Rs. 24,000, equivalent to three years' charge.

The amendment having been thrown out by a large majority, Sir Henry Morland proposed another, which was seconded by Colonel Merewether that the contribution he fixed down at Rs. 16,000.

Colonel Merewether observed that if Sir Henry's amendment were not carried there would be little chance of the society accepting the collection, and in that case, the Municipality would have to go on spending at least Rs. 8,000 every year for the maintenance of the animals.

Mr. Javerilal : In that case we may do away with the collection altogether.

This amendment was also lost, and the original proposition was carried.

THE NEW RAILWAY STATION AT BYCULLA.

A letter was read from the acting Municipal Commissioner, regarding the provision of funds for diverting the 32-inch Vehar main from the ground to be occupied by the new Byculla Station of the G. I. P. Railway.

It was resolved, on the motion of the Rao Saheb, seconded by Mr. Khote, "that the Corporation be recommended to sanction the payment, from available cash balance, of an advance, not exceeding Rs. 56,000, to provide for the cost of the water main required for laying down from the junction of Clerk and De Lisle Roads, thence by Haines Road, as far as the Byculla Bridge, such main being necessary for the replacement of the existing main which the G. I. P. R. Company wish to have removed, in order to allow of the building of the new station at Byculla. That this advance be made without prejudice to the rights of the Municipality, and on condition that all charges on account of the new main, and the taking up and removal of the existing main now running over the site of the new station be defrayed by the Company."

The meeting then adjourned.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 4.—The barometeric changes are again irregular. The barometer has generally fallen, the fall being brisk in South Pegu, Assam, and the Punjab. The depression yesterday in Behar has developed slightly, and is this morning in Eastern and Central Districts of the North-West Provinces, the centre being near Allahabad, hence the barometer has risen slightly in Behar and fallen rapidly in the Eastern Districts of the North-West Provinces. Winds are weaker on Bombay and Bengal Coasts. Strong winds prevail over the area of depression, more especially to the west. Rain has fallen in large amounts in West Coast Districts and over and in the neighbourhood of the depression. Amongst the more important rainfalls are Jubulpore, Sutna, Patna, Benares, Lucknow, Chittagong, and Akyab, two inches ; Allahabad, Darjiling, Sholapur, and Khandwa, one inch. The depression is drifting slowly up the Gangetic Plain and carrying rain with it.

THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS SCANDALS.

THE mail papers contain accounts of the proceedings of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the operations of the Metropolitan Board, in which startling disclosures are made of the malpractices of Mr. Robertson and Mr. Goddard, two of the Board's officers who have been suspended. The subjoined extracts from the reports of the sitting of the Commission will give an idea of the extent to which the two officers have been levying black mail on builders, architects and land jobbers who have had occasion to lay plans, &c., before the Board of Works, and the difficulties they threw in the way of business men who were unwilling to comply with their demands :—

On the 9th ult. Mr. Robert Edwin Villiers was called. He said—I was the proprietor of the London Pavilion. Before the Board took it, it was carried on by Mr. Loibl. I gave evidence as to compensation to be paid, and I put down the value at 7,000*l*. Mr. Redman was one of the superior landlords, and a member of the Board. I asked him whether the Board was willing to let the Pavilion, and he said that it was, and advised me to send in an offer. I did, and offered 7,000*l*. a year for it. Mr. Redman said he would use his influence for me, and ultimately my tender was accepted. Mr. Goddard was appointed by the Board to inspect the premises during my tenancy. Shortly after I took the hall. I was told by Mr. Dunch, the architect, that Mr. Goddard would require something for himself, and it was arranged that we should give him 50*l*. a quarter. I became acquainted with Mr. Robertson by having occasion to go to his office on business, and after that I saw him from time to time. Robertson agreed to afford me every facility in getting the Pavilion site on condition that Grey was to have the site of the Black Horse. I did not then know that Grey was his brother-in-law. It was also agreed that if Grey made a success of it, Goddard was to have a portion of the property. It was estimated that a well-built free house in that locality would be worth 10,000*l*., and that was to be divided between Robertson and Goddard.

I made no payment to Robertson, but I gave Robertson's wife 100*l*. at Christmas when Robertson was suspended. It was simply given out of sympathy. In 1885 the Pavilion was sold to a company, and then I gave Goddard 4,000*l*. in debentures of the company, and 1,000*l*. in money as compensation, as the site did not realise as much as was expected, and Goddard thought he was entitled to some compensation for the loss of his 200*l*. a year.

A number of letters from Mr. Goddard to witness were read, and the terms in which they were written caused considerable amusement. Speaking of Mr. Robertson he characterised him as a "dangerous scoundrel," "utterly unscrupulous," who held "letters over his head as black mail." He also said that he had been induced to go to Australia by some members of the Board.

Examination continued.—Goddard wanted me to give Robertson 1,000*l*. to go away. I advised him not to come up and give evidence, because I had doubts as to his sanity.

Mr. T. W. Williams, member of the Metropolitan Board of Works, said he was elected in October, 1885. He moved for the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry into the matter of letting sites, because he had heard Mr. Villiers say that, if he wanted a particular site, he would have to give a member of the Board 1,000*l*., and employ another member as architect.

On the 13th Mr. D'Oyly Carte, proprietor of the Savoy Theatre, was the first witness called. He said that in connection with the passing of the plans for that theatre great delay occurred, owing to the action of the Board of Works. The plans were referred from committee to committee. He wrote a letter to the public journals with reference to the difficulties experienced. The Board agreed to open out a new street on the south on condition that he contributed a moiety of the expense, which he did. After the plans had been approved by the Building Acts Committee some members of the Board raised a difficulty on the ground that the exits were insufficient and that caused further delay, the plans being referred to the Works and General Purposes Committee. The Strand District Board of Works then lodged an objection which he thought was frivolous—that the Strand would be obstructed. His answer to that was that carriages would approach from the Embankment. The plans were passed almost immediately after his letter was published. Mr. Holloway, the builder, was employed by witness, and he paid Mr. Robertson 100*l*. for his services.

Mr. Jas. Hartnoll, a builder, whose undertakings were chiefly in the erection of artisans' dwellings, said he took his first site from the Board in May, 1885. The tender for this was made by Mr. Samuel Tove, to whom witness paid a consideration. He was required by the Board to lay out 50,000*l*, and to erect the building in twelve months. He had no architect except Mr. Robertson. Witness himself drew the plans. In May, 1885, witness purchased a site in Middlesex-street (Petticoat-lane), and he paid Robertson 250*l*. for assisting him in a similar manner.

Witness took some lots in Tooley-street and paid Robertson 100*l*. In connection with another lot he paid Robertson 500*l*. ; Robertson advised him on the plans in connection with it.

Lord Herschell : Then he got this money for assisting you to pass the Board ?—Witness : There were difficulties that must be got over, and it was a very serious matter. The difficulty was such that I was laid up for six months, and the doctor said it was because of the worry of this affair.

Mr. Clark, a retiered tobacco manufacturer, gave evidence as to Mr. Robertson having told him of land that was to be sold. He sold the land, and made 500*l*. He paid Robertson 50*l*. by note. He lent him 500*l*., which was paid back. Witness sold the site for 7,000*l*. for the purpose of a German church being build upon it, and gave 250*l*. to the building fund. He desired that the profit should go to make good the loss on the bad speculation, but Robertson pressed him, and he gave him a cheque for 1,500*l*. Robertson advised him to tender for some ground at Camberwell, and he bought it for 2,200*l*. He thought matters were getting rather complicated, he did not like the look of them, and he resolved to have no more to do with the Board or the Board's land. He declined to settle with Robertson on this transaction, but Robertson pressed him closely, and he gave him a cheque for 361*l*,

MILITARY NEWS.

When the 2nd Battalion of the Queen's Regiment returned from Burma last cold season, a detachment was absent on service with the Southern Shan Column, and a contemporary learns from a usually trustworthy source that this party suffered great privations on their return journey from Mandalay to Umballa. When the detachment left Mandalay it was seventy-five strong; but on the way to Calcutta it was reduced by deaths from enteric fever and cholera, and through leaving sick men at various places, to sixty-two. The remainder of the detachment was then ordered from Calcutta in the terrible June heat, to Umballa by train, though there are distinct orders against soldiers travelling during this season except under unavoidable circumstances, and then only on the certificate of a medical officer. The sixty-two men marched from the Fort to the Howrah station at 4 p.m.

The date of commencement of leave of an officer under the leave rules for the Staff Corps does not commence on the day of his relief, which is a day of duty, but on the day following, and the term "date of being struck off duty" is intended to indicate that date. This decision will now make the matter clear.

The following officers in the Allahabad Division have been granted leave:—Major F. Howard, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, general leave from 5th July, to 5th October, 1888; Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. D. Gordon, 2nd (Q. O.) Bengal Light Infantry, Burma, leave from 22nd July to 18th October, 1888; Captain J. A. C. Wedderburn, 2nd Bengal Light Infantry, Burma, leave from 15th July to 15th October, 1888; Lieutenant J. C. Sutherland, 17th Bengal Infantry, privilege leave from 9th July to 6th September, 1888; Lieutenant Thompson McKay, 40th Bengal Infantry, privilege from 15th July to 12th October, 1888; Lieutenant E. H. Watson, 40th Bengal Infantry, privilege leave from 18th July to 15th October, 1888; and Veterinary-Surgeon L. J. Bienkinsop, A. V. D., general leave from 15th July to 15th October, 1888.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

July 7.—H. E. the Governor's Levee, Poona.
„ 10.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.
„ 24.—Bangalore Races.
„ 26.—Bangalore Races.
„ 28.—Bangalore Races.
„ 31.—Bangalore Races.
Aug. 7.—Poona Sky Races.
„ 9.—Poona Sky Races
„ 14.—Lucknow Sky Races.
Poona Fancy Bazaar.
„ 15.—Poona Fancy Bazaar.
„ 16.—Lucknow Sky Races.
„ 18.—Lucknow Sky Races.
„ 23.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
„ 24.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
„ 25.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
Secunderabad Sky Races.
„ 28.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
„ 29.—Simla Fine Arts Exhibition.
„ 30.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
Sept. 1.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
„ 3.—Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, Poona.
„ 20.—Poona Races.
„ 22.—Poona Races.
„ 25.—Poona Races.
„ 27.—Poona Races.
„ 29.—Poona Races.
Oct. 4.—Poona Horse Show.
„ 15.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 17.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 19.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 17.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 20.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 22.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
„ 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
„ 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)

LORD WOLSELEY REFUTED BY HIMSELF.

The House of Commons was much amused shortly before the mail left, remarks a London paper, by Lord George Hamilton's ingenious and elaborate reply to Sir Richard Temple. It adds:—

The First Lord of the Admiralty, who deserves the gratitude of the country for his services in dispelling the ridiculous scare of invasion, has been contradicted with a great deal of assurance and very little courtesy by the Adjutant-General of the Forces. It is not, to say the least of it, usual for a high military authority to describe the Minister responsible for the navy as 'a gentleman who has been misinformed.' It was, however, especially characteristic of Lord Wolseley that he should have asked his audience to infer the inaccuracy of Lord George Hamilton's statistics from the fact that they were at variance with the 'Soldiers' "Pocket Book.' Lord Wolseley's position at the War Office is far too humble for him. He ought to be what Lord Randolph Churchill calls 'Pope of Rome.' On this occasion he has met his match. Lord George is not wanting in spirit, and he has turned upon his assailant with very considerable vigour. He has gone to the "Soldiers' Pocket Book," and proved his own case from it. We need not repeat the details, which will be found in our Parliamentary Report. On some points indeed Lord George Hamilton is obliged to acknowledge that he cannot adopt Lord Wolseley's conclusions. But that is because Lord Wolseley's premises are so singularly eccentric. He assumes, for instance, that the invader is bound for a friendly port, that his troops and horses can be disembarked at once, and that there will be no fleet to interfere with him. The public have some right to be indignant when the second personage in the army spends his time in making nervous people's flesh creep with sensational and unfounded predictions. If the event upon which Lord Wolseley and his imitators so indecorously harp should really happen the southern coast of England would be in far less danger than the northern coast of France. Lord Wolseley forgets that the professional panicmonger is a much more dangerous person than the party politician."

The Queen Regent of Spain has signed a decree appointing the Duke of Edinburgh a Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece.

Thieves got at the trunks of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and their suite whilst the train by which they were travelling was between Cordova and Granada. No signs of force having been used are visible. The trunks must have been opened with skeleton keys. A considerable amount of jewellery and wearing apparel belonging to the Duchess was stolen. A bag full of valuable jewels was left unnoticed.

The *Nord*, a Brussels newspaper, referring to the recent discussions in England on the question of the national defences, says:—"The most prejudiced eye and most fertile imagination are at a loss to find anything in the disposition and interests of France implying the eventuality of a conflict with her neighbour beyond Channel. As to Russia, she only wishes to live in peace, and even friendship, with Great Britain. It is more and more evident that the wisdom and coolness of the two Powers, which are constantly denounced as disturbers of the Continent, form the most solid guarantee against the dangers of war to which the League of Peace exposes Europe."

The Hon T. A. Brassey has undertaken to bear the cost of fitting out a new steamer (the Lady Brassey), now building at Hastings, so that she shall be able to carry guns, the armament being provided by the Naval Volunteer Home Defence Association, with the help of the Admiralty. The vessel will be manned by the local Naval Artillery Volunteers, and is intended for the protection of the shipping of the Sussex coast. A similar steamer for guarding territorial waters nearer Brighton is also nearly completd, and thus two important towns and a good section of the Sussex coast will very soon have their own naval defence. The inauguration of the Brighton steamer will take place shortly under the auspices of the local authorities.

ACROSS THE OCEAN IN A COCKLE SHELL.

Mr. William A. Andrews is to start from Boston on June 18 for England in the smallest boat that has ever yet crossed the Atlantic.

The experience, it is said, will not be a new one to Mr. Andrews. In 1878 he, in company with his brother, Ass. W. Andrews, achieved world wide fame by sailing, in forty-five days, from City Point, Boston, to the Lizard in the tiny Nautilus, a dory of only 15 ft. keel. The trip across the Atlantic has been made by four small American boats, the Centennial, the Nautilus, the New Bedford, and the Little Western, all of which were of such dimensions that the trip in each case was a most dangerous one. The craft in which Mr. Andrews will go over is smaller than any of them. The Little Western was the largest, being 23 ft. in length and having a ship rig; then came the Centennial, 20 ft. over all, 16 ft. keel, and 2 ½ft. deep; the New Bedford, 19 ft. 5 in. over all, 13 ft. keel, and 4 ft. 4 in. deep; and then the Nautilus, 19 ft. over all and 15 ft. keel.

THE BOAT AND HOW BIG IT IS.

Mr. Andrew's boat is of the following dimensions:—Length of boat, 14 ft. 9 in.; width, 5 ft.; depth, 2 ft.; length of sprit, 17 ft.; of mast above deck, 8 ft.; of boom, 6 ft. 9 in.; sail 16 ft. 3 in. on the fore; foot and leach, 15 ft. Half-inch cedar is the material of which she is built, and she will carry a lateen rig. A peculiar feature of the boat will be her keel. During his trip in the Nautilus, Mr. Andrews was considerably inconvenienced by the scarcity of space caused by the water jars, and the new keel is intended to do away with this. It will consist of a heavy piece of timber, which will be hollowed out, leaving a space in which nearly forty gallons of water can be easily carried. By means of a pumping apparatus this can be drawn out at any time.

DODGES AGAINST DROWNING.

Along the bottom of this keel is attached a shoe of cast iron weighing 200 pounds. Should a storm arise and the situation of the boat become dangerous, the iron shoe can be cast off in a second's time by the simple twisting of a screw. This, combined with the fact that there are three air-tight bulkheads in the bow and that the hatchways are entirely air-tight when closed, makes it evident that the boat need fear but little from whatever storms it may encounter. As an additional precaution, Mr. Andrews will take with him a two-gallon can of oil, which he has learned by practical observation possesses marvellous power in subduing too threatening waves.

THE PROVISIONS AND THE INSTRUMENTS.

The cargo which Mr. Andrews will carry includes a varied assortment of articles. The list is as follows: One hundred bottles of Apollinaris water, which will serve a double purpose, being used as ballast; fifty pounds of biscuits in air-tight cans, fifteen cans of Boston baked beans, ten cans of vegetables, four cans of corned beef, a can of condensed milk, one dozen lemons, one foghorn, a ham, a cake, a loaf of bread, matches, knife, fork, and spoons, plates, alcohol lamp, three lanterns, a jug of molasses, a jug of vinegar, two boxes of sardines, ten pounds of tobacco, five clay pipes, a hammer, a hatchet, a saw, screws, nails, tacks, a lifebelt, rubber boots, towels, handkerchiefs, a blanket, a pillow and a bedtick, a comb, brush, and tooth-brush. In nautical instruments he will carry a North Atlantic chart, aquadrant, chronometer watch, Baker's oil compass, air compass, parallel rule, two pairs dividers, nautical almanac, and a navigation book. In addition to this Mr. Andrews will take a half-dozen bottles of champagne, and on the 4th of July will celebrate in a patriotic manner. During the greater part of the voyage he will wear a perfectly water-tight suit of his own design, but a brand-new suit, sealed up in a tin box, will be taken along for wear upon the other side.

DANGER AHEAD.

The dangers which he will encounter outside the storms include whales, icebergs, wreckage, and swordfish. The first of these, the whales, he considers to be the worst, and when in the Nautilus they were a constant source of anxiety to him. Being of a companionable nature they would follow him sometimes days and nights puffing and blowing, and not infrequently diving under the boat. When doing this they were so near that Mr. Andrews could touch them upon the back with his hands. It took but very little to alarm them, and when they were startled they would bring their enormous flukes down upon the water with a force sufficient, had it struck the Nautilus, to smash it into the smallest kind of kindling wood. At other times, while running at night, a sleeping whale would be run into, and then for a short period there would be the liveliest kind of a time. This trip Mr. Andrews will take along a dozen or so water-proof torpedoes, which explode on the surface with a report equal to that of a sixpounder. These, he thinks, will cause the big fish to keep away from him.

ICEBERGS AND FLOATING LOGS.

Icebergs can be detected by the lowness of the temperature in their neighbourhood, but drifting wreckage, if encountered at night, would do serious damage to if not sink the boat. Mr. Andrews will not be able to carry a lamp after dark, as its gleam would be sufficient to attract every fish for miles around, thus bringing him into proximity with some very unpleasant customers. Without the light the wreckage would be difficult to detect. The logs from the famous lumber raft that was wrecked last winter cause Mr. Andrews a good deal of uneasiness, as several vessels travelling over the course which he intends to follow have collided with them. The only danger to be anticipated from swordfish is that while in a playful mood one of them might take it into his head to lance the boat, in the event of which her journey would come to a sudden end.

CHARGES OF BRIBERY AGAINST A SUB-JUDGE.

Tellicherry will shortly be the scene of a criminal trial which is likely to be of considerable interest to the public, and to enlist the services of some or our local legal luminaries. The hero of the occasion is no less than a Sub-Judge, Mr. K. Kunjan Menon, of Tellicherry, who is now under suspension, and the charge pending against him, which is the cause of his suspension, is one of bribery, involving several counts. Government recently authorized Mr. Cox, the District Magistrate of Tellicherry, to hold a preliminary enquiry into the case, and draw up specific charges, at the same time granting full immunity to any person who may come for ward and admit having niven bribes to the Sub-Judge. In accordanee with this order, a preliminary enquiry was held by Mr. Cox in chambers, and evidence taken, and about nine or ten specific charges were drawn up and submitted to Government. The preliminary enquiry began on the 31st of May, and lasted some ten or twelve days, during which about seventy or eighty witnesses were examined. Mr. Gover, Barrister-at-Law, appeared for Mr. Kunjun Menon, who was himself not present at the enquiry. After the specific charges were forwarded to Government, Mr. Cox received orders sanctioning the prosecution of the Sub-Judge on two of the charges, ond on Sankunni Nair, a clerk of the Sub-Collector's Office at Tellicherry, and two others natives—one a Moplah and the other a Nair—on charges of abetting the offences. Mr. Twigg, the Acting Joint Magistrate of Malabar, has accordihgly issued out processes, to the accused, and the cases are posted for hearing on the 16th and 23rd instant. They are likely to be committed to the Sessions, and, as Mr. Cox, who instituted the preliminar oj enquiry as District Magistrate, is now the acting Sessions Judge, it is probable that either a special Judge will be appointed, or the cases transferred to some other Sessions Court.—*Madras Times.*

Mr. Docker, the renowned Smethwick and Warwickshire batsman, who has just been welcomed home by friends and neighbours after his nine months' absence sums up the four of the English cricketers under the Southern Cross in the words "without a hitch from first to last; without a single disagreement among ourselves, and without a single tiff with our opponents." Since last September, when he started as one of the four amateur members of Shaw and Shrewsbury's team this enthusiast for the game has travelled some thirty thousand miles, and played cricket all round the vast belt of English colonies which fringe the southern and Eastern coasts of Australia. Altogether the team appear apart from the hard work of the cricket fields, to have enjoyed a pleasant. time. Wherever they went according to his narrative of the tour, there was the same tale to tell At the entrance to the town or on the quay of the port were gathered with brakes and bands and a guard of honour of horsemen, every inhabitant of the place down to the youngest child in arms. Then the Mayor stepped forward and called for "Three cheers for the cricketers from the old country." Then came the procession with bands playing and flags flying to the Town Hall where the hospitality of the Corporation was offered them. The rest was picnics, balls, kangroo hunting, wild duck shooting, drives and rides, and other incidental amusements provided in like manner by their opponent's hospitable countrymen.

THE SPY MANIA IN FRANCE.

A correspondent, writing from Paris on the 18th June, says the spy mania has broken out again, and it behoves foreign tourists to be on their guard. He adds:—

Boulangist newspaper to-day gives the following account of what it describes as the apprehension of two spies, caught in the very act of espionage near the Porte de Caen, at Dunkirk:—"M. Brest-Dufour, gatekeeper, who happened to be on the powder magazine, watched for a moment two persons whose suspicious movements had attracted his attention. Suddenly he saw them pull out plans and begin to sketch. There was no longer room for doubt. He sprang towards them. At the same moment a passer by, who had noticed the doings of the two individuals, came to give him notice. M. Brest-Dufour at once called the guard, and ran after the two men, who had picked up their papers and were trying to escape. In presence of armed force, however, all flight was impossible, and it was easy to take them to the station. There the two persons attempted to bribe the gatekeeper by an offer of money and by tapping on their pockets, which were filled with gold. 'We give money to you,' they said. M. Brest-Dufour, who has already been officially commended for an arrest of the same kind, did not allow himself to be tempted by these offers, and pushed the two individuals into the guard-house while he went to give notice to the military authorities.

"Towards 2 o'clock an order was given to take them to the office in the Rue du Sud, where the central commissary put them through a preliminary examination. Several letters were found on them, coming from England, and they themselves said they were Englishmen. There were also seized plans and drawings of several bastions of our fortifications. Both appeared to be about 35 years of age, were elegantly dressed, and affected the exact bearing of English officers."

The real facts are these:—A custom-house officer and a Merchant's clerk from Swansea came over in the Acacia to Dunkirk, and their friend the captain advised them while he was busy to look over the town. Not knowing that the ramparts were forbidden ground they mounted on them for the sake of the view. A working-man named Dubois, taking them to be spies, gave warning to Brest-Dufour, and the two Frenchmen went up to them. The Englishmen did not understand French. Dubois hustled them, and pushed one of them down to the bottom of the ramparts. The tourists were kept three hours at the lock-up, and then taken before Captain Scelteer. He could not understand them and they could not understand him. Finally he sent them to the magistrates, the mob hooting them on the way. The Court questioned them, examined their papers, and was promptly satisfied of their innocence; but they had been eight hours in detention. They returned to the ship, which left the same evening for Swansea.

AN AMERICAN LADY'S IMPRESSIONS OF LONDON.

To a woman eligibly launched the London season presents a maximum of convivial temptations (says an American lady correspondent). There is a conglomerations and blending of orders which combine to produce a vortex of events to be found nowhere else on earth. It is that artificial, excessive, swift current of civilization from whose metamorphosing waves a woman inevitably emerges either a Vera or a Princess Napraxine. London is the world's thesaurus of elgant arts. Historians, painters, sculptors, and poets form a large segment of the highest circle and are desirable as sponsors. With such an hostage our women have been floated clear beyond the head-lock in the canal of *haut ton*, and this where there has been neither wealth, title, nor great fame to explain the fashionable miracle. This only occurs, however, when a candidate of rare artistic skill is soon to find an undisputed prestige. She is the exceptional woman; the anomaly that interests and baffles.

"TO HER HAZARD IS LIFE."

She may be a professional beauty, "avec la beaute de Fame, ou avec la beaute du diable;" or perhaps the daughter of a new England college professor, advancing with rapid feet to meet the region of the rifting clouds and view with eager eyes the revelation of the century. Then she is hazardous in idea, in dress, in conversations. To her hazard is life. She has the courageous simplicity to cling to the little Americanisms so quaintly attractive, and which give point to her value among world-worn customs of a centuried noblesse. With instinctive dash, frankness, culture, boudoir tactics, rarified personality, colossal wanderings from land's end to lands end, without the protection of father, brother or husband, she is at once the most fascinating and dangerous enigma to an English subject. He is startled, amused, interested, enthralled

AN ONWARD STEP.

Having conquered upper Bohemia she duly proceeds to take fresh steps and secure a foothold in the highest fashionable world. This enables her to bow in familiar recognition—a privilege only accorded by personal acquaintance—to the Imperial daughter of all the Russians. It may be across the row or across the footlights. But all the world sees it, and its snobbish heart is impressed with the special grace. To the woman who feels that the service of her own higher self is the one purpose to which it is worth while to devote this existence, out of the routine of effort and burden of pleasure and weariness of rank and monotony of show, there grows a great unmeasurable sense of tiredness. Still that sense of tiredness must be borne if the ambitions are to be fulfilled and the vanities gratified. But to those who have no capacity of reaching a clear understanding of the position, all this ennui appears like pretence and the assumption of a fashionable fad. With what skill and caution the exceptional woman serves herself as pilot among the Scyllas and Charybdes of Vanity Fair. Fashion does not solace her, yet civilisation has so far set its yoke upon her neck as to limit her excursions into the regions of her own feelings.

The Cossack Om Ashimoff, who proceeded two years ago on a mission to Abyssinia, has informed his friends in Moscow that the has occupied with his followers a port south of Zulu, and intends to retain possession of it.

President Carnot, on M. de Freycinet's proposal, has signed a decree naming a Commission to study the best means of supplying food to the civil population of fortified places in time of war. The Chairman of the Municipal Council, the Secretary-General of the Prefecture of the Seine, and the heads of different departments at the Ministries of War and Marine, are to be on this Commission, which is to be permanent.

A committee was formed a short time ago to collect subscriptions to a fund for purchasing a summer residence in Jutland for the King and Queen of Denmark as a national present to their Majesties on the occasion of the completion of the twenty-fifth year of the King's reign, on November 15 next. The King has, however, requested that no present may be made to him, on account of the existing financial depression, and the many claims made on the liberality of the people.

Walt Whitman was seriously ill at his home in Camden, when the mail left, and grave fears were expressed by his friends. His general health has not been robust since the spring, but he has been out and about some of the time. He was present in good health and spirits at a reception given to him by his friends on his birthday recently. Since then he was seized with a fainting fit, from which he rallied, and which apparently left no serious effect. He suffers from chronic weakness of the digestive organs, which are unable to perform their functions.

M. Paul Deroulede, General Boulanger's candidate in the Charente, having at a public meeting made some strong remarks upon M. Lazare Weiller, the rival candidate, M. Emmanuel Arene, a supporter of the latter, sent a challenge to M. Deroulede. The duel came off near Angouleme, and M. Arene was wounded in the hand. M. Weiller has now brought an action against M. Deroulede for libel.

The annual grant of 10,000*l.* to the National Gallery for the purchase of pictures has been stopped for several years in order to meet exceptional expenditure upon a particular picture. The Trustees are at present in correspondence with the Treasury, with the object of having the grant renewed. The Chancellor of the Exchequer will be asked to lay a copy of the correspondence on the table in order that, if necessary, action may be taken thereupon.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE PNEUMATIC GUN.

A preliminary trial took place in New York recently of the 15-inch pneumatic gun made by M. Zalinski for the Italian Government, to be mounted probably at Spezia.

The experiments were made at fort Hamilton, in the harbour. M. Zalinski's calculations that a 15-inch gun might be made of 32 calibres length are shown to be correct on this gun, as it is 40 feet long. It is made of cast iron in sections, without an interior casing. The thickness is 1¼ inch. The piece is mounted on a hollow cast-iron cone, the gun being at the apex, and resting, in a solid half-circle of iron, so that it may be elevated or depressed. The mechanism for pointing the gun up or down, right or left, is worked by hydraulic power. The shells are six feet long, and have iron wings. Those used on Friday were dummy ones, loaded with sand, and weighed 530lb. each. The largest shell the gun will take is 900lb., which will contain 600lb. of explosive gelatine, equivalent to 1,000lb, of gun cotton. By very simple means, such as adjustable metallic sabots, the diameters of the shell may be varied in the gun according to the charge. A remarkable characteristic of the arm is its range, which may be varied without changing the elevation of the piece, the shell going further when more air pressure is given to it; or dropping nearer as the air force is diminished. The hydraulic lifts are very ingeniously arranged along the gun, raising it up or lowering it at the touch of a lever. The air pressure was made within the fort. Two shots with 530lb. shells were fired at an elevation of 18 degrees. These were made only to find out what were the powers of the new arm, the whole air-pressure not being called into play. The first shot fell at about 1,200 yards; the second, with more continued pressure, travelled considerably over a mile. When full pressure is brought to bear shells with their 600lb. of explosives may be sent two miles. The gun is so arranged that by a series of levers one man can move it at will and fire it. Three guns of this size, to be worked in the same way, will form the armament of the Vesuvius, a new naval vessel built for this purpose by the American Government, and lately launched at Philadelphia. The experiments made during the day seemed conclusive as to the ease with which the gun could be managed, and of its accuracy. The destructive powers of the shell charged with explosive gelatine, and exploded at the precise second of time, needed no further demonstrations. The gun will be ready for delivery to the Italian Government in a few weeks.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

A man named Albert Travis, the landlord of the Swan Inn, Sutton, Cheshire, who in 1886 was convicted of the murder of a Mrs. M'Intyre, at a house in Rock Ferry, and whose death sentence was commuted to one of penal servitude for life, was on 9th ult. unconditionally released from Chatham prison, and he reached home the same night. Travis was engaged to be married to a Miss Platt, a sister of Mrs. M'Intyre; and on the night of the 12th February, 1886, Mrs. M'Intyre, Miss Platt and Travis were drinking together, and all appeared to have got drunk. Early next morning screams and the noise of a scuffle were heard, followed by a sound of breaking glass; and on the police gaining an entrance Travis was found lying in the yard with his face and hands bleeding, he having apparently jumped or fallen through the window of a bedroom. In this bedroom Mrs. M'Intyre was found lying dead, with serious injuries to her head. Miss Platt was sitting on a chair in the room with marks of blood upon her dress, and there was blood about the room and upon a pair of broken tongs lying near the deceased. Travis and Miss Platt were both arrested and charged with the murder. The woman subsequently turned Queen's evidence, and Travis was convicted, though at the time he strongly protested his innocence. The following official statement in regard to the case was made yesterday by Major Barker, Chief Constable of Brikenhead. The police can state on authority with reference to the unconditional release of Robert Travis that this satisfactory result has been brought about by the exertions which have been made on his behalf by Sir Edward Hamely, M.P., for Brikenhead. It was known to the police authorities after the case had been fully investigated before the justices that Travis did not commit the murder, and it was against their judgment that the prosecution took the course they did at the trial at Chester Assizes in putting Miss Platt in the box as a witness against Travis. The police authorities' view was entirely shared in by Mr. R. B. Moore, the solicitor engaged on behalf of Travis, and it was solely owing to that gentleman's exertions that the Home Secretary in May, 1886, commuted the capital sentence to one of penal servitude for life. Subsequently the police authorities submitted the case to the consideration of General Sir Edward Hamley who used his best exertions to secure Travis's release. He was for some time unsuccessful; but so deeply was he impressed with Travis's innocence that he persevered, and with the assistance of Lord Bramwell, who became greatly interested in the subject from a perusal of the documents, he finally prevailed upon the Home Secretary to have the case revised by Lord Esher, the Master of the Rolls, the result being that Travis has been released."

The Duke of Edinburgh has been promoted to the honorary rank of a General of Infantry in the German army.

Some of the friends of the late Mr. George Kenneth Lyon, C.S., propose to put up a memorial to him in the Darjiling Churchyard; subscriptions to be limited to ten rupees.

The President of the French Chamber on the proposal of M. Floquet, has decided to remit the fine imposed on General Caffarel. This is as much as it is possible to do towards rehabilitating the General.

The actual cause of Mr. John Bright's illness was catching a chill, when he was suffering from a cold. Just prior to his prostration Mr. Bright had got into a low state generally, and had contracted a chronic cold, and then got the chill. A hurried journey from London to Rochdale a week prior to his illness must have aggravated his attack, and so made it acute. On the occasion of his journey Mr. Bright arrived in Rochdale about seven o'clock in the morning in order to avoid the holiday crush at the railway station. Physical weakness is now the most serious feature of his case. He has bad nights occasionally, but this occurs only when he talks much during the day, and therefore it is easily preventible.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Lancashire and Cheshire branch of the British Medical Association, Dr. Imlach stated as the result of his observations that women drink to excess almost as much as men, and that in Liverpool it is the wives who drink, and these not merely in the vicious classes. A more serious fact still is that he has found the habitual use of opium, chloral, and other narcotics far more prevalent among women than among men. Men drink because it is the custom of the country, women, as a rule, because they have some wearying ailment. So with narcotics, the initial stage of the abuse is generally, we are told, traceable to a medical prescription. As the mischief done by these drugs is more serious, and the habit far more difficult to break than that of beer or spirit drinking, Dr. Imlach declares that their unauthorised sale ought to be forbidden. It is a curious fact that, unlike male drunkards, women are seldom attacked with delirium tremens. This is confirmed by Miss Broadbent, a well-known missionary of the local Church Temperance Association, who states that she has not seen a single instance of delirium tremens among women during the last twelve months.

In a lonely defile, high up between the lofty hills north of Amphissa, in Northern Greece, a monument has been erected in honour of Ulysses Androthos, who, with 120 men, all told, kept back the Turkish hordes during the Greek struggle for independence. The King of the Hellenes, who was accompanied by the Princess Alexandra and his third son, Prince Nicholas, performed the interesting ceremony of unveiling this monument. The large number of people who had gathered from all parts of the country to do honour to the memory of the great revolutionary hero stood in silence whilst the King, in clear, ringing tones, spoke in Greek as follows:—"The glory of the great men of the independence of the nation will never fade. Their grateful sons fulfil a duty in erecting monuments to their memory which will remind their most distant descendants of their pure patriotism and unparalleled self-denial in behalf of national greatness. The monument to the distinguished warrior erected here will testify to future ages the gratitude which the Greeks of to-day feel towards the heroes of the great struggle." A deafening shout of applause greeted the King on the conclusion of his address. Several other speeches followed. After the ceremony the peasants began dancing, and the King and his children mingled among the people, chatting freely with everyone.

CANCER OF THE LARYNX.

All the published reports of cases of laryngeal cancer, the disease to which the Emperor of Germany succumbed, which have been observed in various countries since 1880 have been carefully examined and tabulated by Dr. Max Schier, of Berlin. His analysis is to be found in the current number of the *Deutsche Med. Wochenschr* (June 7th), and elaborate table of the cases, 125 in number, are supplied in an appendix to that issue. In these tables the source of information about each case is stated, together with the age and sex of the patient, the actual conditon before treatment—the laryngoscopic appearance being detailed in most cases—and the treatment, with its results. Moreover, the tables state whether a microscopic examination was made or not in each case, so far as known. The author of this paper acknowledges his indebtedness chiefly to the *Internat. Centralbfur Laryngologie und Rhimologie* edited by Dr. Felix Semon; the *Centralblatt fur Chirurgie*; and the *Jahresbericht* of Virchow and Hirech. The cases are arranged in six tables. The first table comprises cases in which no operation was done—four cases, all fatal; the second, cases in which tracheotomy alone was done—seventeen, all fatal but three; the third table gives the cases in which laryngotomy with extirpation of the tumour was performed, nine in number—in three death ensued within fourteen days, in three there was relapse, two had shown no relapse within the first few weeks, and one remained well nearly three years afterwards; the fourth table gives the partial extirpations of the larynx, twenty three in number—two died soon after operation, three about a month afterwards, five survived operation but relapsed later on, eight are reported as cured but not observed long enough as to relapse, and five remained well sixteen months and more after operation. One of the latter cases showed no relapse two years after operation, another three years, and another seven years. This last, one of E. Hahn's cases, mentioned in all statistics of the subject, is a case of only partial resection of the larynx. The patient has been recently examined, and the right vocal chord with the right arytenoid can be seen to move during respiration. The other cases were treated by Semon Schede, Stork, and Frankel respectively.

The fifth table gives the cases of total extirpation of the larynx, sixty-eight in numbers. Of these, eighteen died within a fortnight, and five more soon afterwards; seventeen survived the operation, but relapsed within a year (one excepted, but fatal in the second year); six died of intercurrent diseases; thirteen are reported cured, but not observed a sufficiently long time to determine as to relapse, and nine remained free from relapse sixteen months and longer. Lastly, the sixth table gives the cases in which an endo-laryngeal operation was performed, four in number. In one, swallowing was painless eight days afterwards, the second died in an epileptic fit five months afterwards, the third case affords no data as to the operation, the fourth (B. Frankel's case) underwent several operations, and remained quite well four years after the last, with a good voice. Dr. Schier requests the various operators to favour him with the further result in the several cases mentioned in the tables so far as known up to the present.—*British Medical Journal.*

THE ARQUIS TSENG ON CHINESE M EMIGRATION.

In an article entitled "China: the Sleep and the Awakening," published in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* for January, 1887, the Marquis Tseng, late Chinese Envoy in England, referred to the subject of the emigration of his countrymen to foreign countries. It is not true, he said, as is popularly believed in Europe, that China is under the necessity of finding an outlet abroad for a surplus population. Most of those who left their homes to push their fortunes abroad did so on account of the poverty and ruin in which they were involved by recent rebellions, not because of the difficulty of finding the means of subsistence under ordinary conditions. China has room and to spare for her teeming population, but she wants a proper organization for its equable distribution. In many places particularly along the path of the Taiping rebels, much land has gone out of cultivation, while in Manchuria, Mongolia, and Chinese Turkestan, immense tracts of country have never felt the touch of the husandman. For military as well as economical reasons, pursues the Minister, the colonization of these immense outlying territories has become indispensable, and the Imperial Government have of late been encouraging a centrifugal movement of the population in certain thickly inhabited portions of the Empire. In course of time, too, manufactures, mines, railways, and the like will absorb large numbers of the people. For these reasons the Chinese Government have received with indifference the advances made at different times by various Powers to induce China to take an active part in promoting emigration and engagements for the supply of labour. Moreover, there is the consideration of the outrageous treatment of Chinese in some foreign countries, "where legislation seems only to be made a scourge for their special benefit, and where justice and international comity exist for everybody, bond and free, except the men of Han. Were it not for the one-sided manner in which in some of these countries the law is administered, one might think, from their benevolent dispensation with the *lex talionis*, that the millennium was at hand there. There is no question of an eye for an eye, or a tooth, for a tooth, excepting when the unfortunate offender belongs to the nation of the almond eye." There was, however, the Marquis thought, a disposition then to recognize the rigths of Chinese subjects to the same immunities as those which, by the law of nations, are accorded to the subjects of others Powers. He stated that the amelioration of the condition of Chinese residents abroad would be one of the objects of Chinese foreign policy, because their treatment was "as disgraceful to the Government in whose jurisdiction it was prepetrated as to the Government whose indifference to the sufferings of its subjects residing abroad invited it.

The *Deccan Times* says that Mr. Faridoonji Jamsedji left London on Friday last, being urgently recalled, as his services are required with his Excellency the Minister as Private Secretary during his visit to Simla. Coming *via* Brindisi, Mr. Faridoonji will be probably here by the 16th or 17th instant, which is the period contemplated for his Excellency's departure from Hyderabad. Sir Asman Jah, accompanied by a considerable suite, will travel by special train.

The proposal to make every oratorio choir its own critic has at any rate the elements of novelty. It is quite true that there is no more enthusiastic musician or keener censor than the amateur chorister, and that inasmuch as he has spent many long and weary hours in rehearsing a work he is more likely to be acquainted with its details, and able to recognise minute merits or defects in the performance, than the audience who are expected to form an opinion after a single hearing. Some such idea as this seems to have struck the committee of the Middlesbrough Musical Union, who have accordingly offered two money prizes for the best criticism written by one of the choristers of the choir's own performance. This contest will of course not be held until after the forthcoming season in order that the members shall, in true professional style, be able to take notes. Perhaps, if the plan succeeds, its use may be extended. A prima donna's opinion of her own singing (it would be too cruel a test to expect her to eulogise her rival), an analysis of a drawing-room song by its own composer, or a pianist's honest criticism of his own playing would be an altogether novel and extremely refreshing experience.

Spain is going to add claret to her wine trade. An enterprising "wine-grower" in the Jerez district began experiments in the red wine production during the extreme depression in the sherry trade, and was rewarded with an exceptionally promising claret. This has led to gay anticipations of a future for red Jerez, or "sherry claret." It will be pleasanter to receive the wine thus frankly named than in the way the ordinary descriptions of Portuguese red wine reach us. Consul Brackenbury writes from Lisbon that these have in recent years been shipped in large quantities to Bordeaux, there to be skilfully mixed and manipulated and issued to the consumer as the genuine growth of the Medoc. According to our Consul at Cadiz, the new wine trade of Spain springs up concurrently with a promising brandy trade and with a revival in sherry exportation to Great Britain. If sherry has suffered from reports of adulteration with German potato spirit, there is reassuring information on this point. This spirit is said to be used only for fortifying extremely low-priced wine that cannot be fairly described as sherry. The finer qualities are now being imported to this country, and it is on this fact that the merchants of Jerez de la Frontera and Port St. Mary raise their hopes for the future of their trade. The price even of this good wine is described by Vice-Consuls in those districts as only about half its cost in former times. "Large stocks of thoroughly genuine, wholesome, well-matured wine are shipped at from 25*l* to 50 a butt, which at the 1s. duty is equal to from 15s. 6d. to 24s. 6d. per dozen bottled and duty paid in England and at the 2s. 6d. duty represents 18s. 6d. to 28s. per dozen."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Elton, 1,708 tons, Captain R Campbell, cleared outwards yesterday, for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

The B I steamer Pachumba, Captain H P Jones, sailed for Kurachi yesterday, laden with a general cargo and Lieutenant J H Dickson, as a cabin, and sixty-five deck passengers.

The B I steamer Assyria, 986 tons, Captain C R Kendall, arrived in port, yesterday, laden with a general cargo from Tuticorin. She experienced squally weather with continuous rain, accompanied with heavy N-W and S-W swells.

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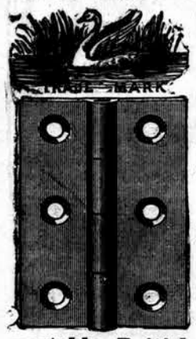

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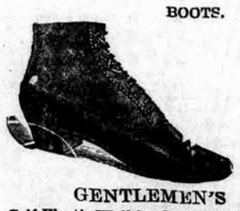

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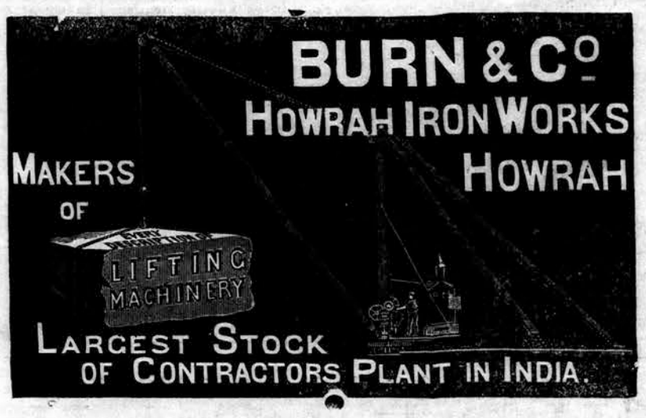

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Gents', Ladies', and Boys' Waterproof Cloaks and Coats of different kinds. Superior quality, lasting, elegant, and light in weight, in all sizes. Coachmen's black broadcloth, rain coats. Gents' double sole, lace, and elastic monsoon boots, very durable, light in weight, and perfectly water-tight.

White waterproof sheets of small and large sizes.
"Gent's best Waterproof umbrellas."
"Best Feather Pillows."

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Tailor and Outfitter.
29, Meadow Street, Fort.

INDIAN COOKERY.—LOCAL.
BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

An edition Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages, large 8 vol. containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries, Balchaws, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, 'Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c., &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.

Price, Rs. 2, or interleaved for MS. additions, Rs. 2-8. Postage, 2 annas extra.

Sold at the BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY, COOPER, MADON & Co., and SUNDER PANDURANG, Booksellers, Bombay.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling wate or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESCENSE

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in Englishor in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
B. Bunder	Bhosawul Junctionac	Satari	Dapki
Musjid "		Shapura	Akola
Byculla	Sowda	Mirzanj (for Marble Rocks)	Borgaum
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah		Katipurna
Parel Station	Raver	Nagpoor	Moortizapo
Dadur	Khanapur	Hula Gate	Mohona
Sion	Burhanpur	Budlapoor	Koorun
Coorla	Chandnee	Wangui	Budnaira
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Narel	Malker
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Chinchowli	Chandoor
Tannaha	Bagnar	Kurjutab	Damergau
Deewa	Khundwaab	Padesdari	Poolgaum
Callian Junctionab	Jawar	Khandalla	Dygaum
Titwalla	Beerh	Lanowlees	Wurdahi
Khadawali	Singaji	Karli	Powzar
Wassind	Harsud	Kurkulla	Sindee
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Tulligaun	Boree
Atgaum	Iberingee	Salaivadi	Kapri
Khurue	Hurdaa	Chinchwud	Saigaon
Kussaraha	Timoornee	Kirkee	Jehwoor
Egutpoorah	Pagdhal	Poonabdd	Kaim
Ghotee	Sewnee	Loonee	Sarcee R
Badlgaum	Dharam	Goroolee	Marheh
Deolalee B. Siding	Khundi	Yeoat	Unger
Nassick Rda	Dularia	Kheirgaum	Mohol
Kheirwadee	Starsee (for Hoshangabad	Dhondb	Packney
Niphar	Patua	Boreball	Bholapurac
Lasulgaum	Rampur	Decksal and	Hoodgee
Munmar	Bagra	Ibeegwan	Kurubgam
Nandgaama	Semri	Kartrus	Doodneh
Nasidongree	Sohagporead (for Pachmari)	Pomulwaree	Goodoor
Chalisgaum	Paparia	Warengaum	Goolburga
Kaigaum	Sankeri	Naryaum	Shahabadabc
Galna	Babai	Khankeer	Wadi
Pachora	Gadawara	Mulkapoor	Nulwar
Myjee	Bohanee	Biswa Bridge	Yedashery
Mussawuda	Kureli (for Saugor)	Nandoora	Sydapore
Sisowlee	Nursingpore	Julium	Road
Julgaum	Kuruk Bail	Shagamma	Kistna
			Chickaago
			Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junca	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandura	Shankarpalli	Secunder abad
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	
Jram	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHA NAGAR-GONDAL.

W a d w a n	Botad	Chital	Dhorajli
Junc. do.	Ningala	Lunidhar	Sanashr
City	Ujalvar	Kunkavav	Songad
Limli	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Sihore
Chuda	Jalia	Vavd.	Vartej
Rampur	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
Kundli	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms. b Junction or 20 minutes for Dinner. c From to 15 minutes for Refreshment. 40 minutes for Dinner.

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NOTICES.

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases

Poorness of Blood

No one should be without

AROUD'S WINE

of Iron, cinchona

& of soluble meat

Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaïba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine **Dr Guillié's Elixir** and **Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: **PAUL GAGE, M.D.**

9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

ANTI-EPIDEMIC

The only Hygienic Disinfectant

PHENOL-BOBŒUF

MONTYON PRIZE GIVEN BY THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE

Indispensable for HOSPITALS and SICK ROOMS PREVENTS the SPREADING OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No one should be without it.

PERFUMED PHENOL-BOBŒUF for toilet use.
PHENOL-BOBŒUF, Dentifrice.
PHENOL-BOBŒUF, Soap.

Wholesale: *PHENOL-BOBŒUF,* 61, Faubg Poissonnière, PARIS

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S

Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S grains of Health!

VÉRITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

Wholesale, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

Madras: Barrie & Co; *Bombay:* Kemp & Co; *Calcutta:* Dumaine

WHOLESALE: PARIS, J. ESPIC, 20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia,** taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: LE PERDRIEL & Co, Paris

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CLEARANCE SALE OF A LOT OF MR. LAZARUS'

"Eureka Spectacles,"

AT COST PRICE.

STEEL FRAME SPECTACLES	...Each at Rs.	2	0	0
SILVER „ „	„ „	7	0	0
GOLD „ „	„ „	20	0	0
STEEL „ EYE-GLASSES	„ „	2	0	0
SILVER „ „	„ „	7	0	0
GOLD „ „	„ „	18	0	0
COLOURED PRESERVERS, GLOBULARS, SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES	„ „	2	0	0

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

RAMPART ROW.

MRS. NEUMAN'S BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE

63, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

From a newly-born Baby to a Child 10 years old, completely equipped.

Jersey and Wet Weather Suits and Dresses.

Straw and Washing Hats and Bonnets.

Just unpacked, a nice assortment of English Goods.

Illustrated Price Lists sent on application.

THE ONLY FILTERS PROVEN BY ANALYSIS.

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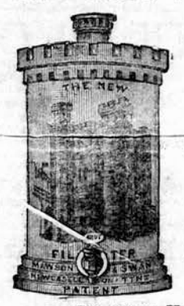


OF DRINKING WATER which has not been thoroughly Filtered; as, besides Lead, Lime in excess, and other mineral impurities, most waters contain either sewage, the eggs of intestinal worms, and hydatid disease, or the

GERMS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES such as Cholera, Dysentery, Typhoid Fever, &c.

Repeated analyses have proved that

MAWSON'S NEW PATENT FILTER

removes all these impurities, and that it is the only efficient, practical and scientifically reliable Filter.

Proprietors—Mawson, Swan & Weddell, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

Agents—KEMP & Co., LIMITED, CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

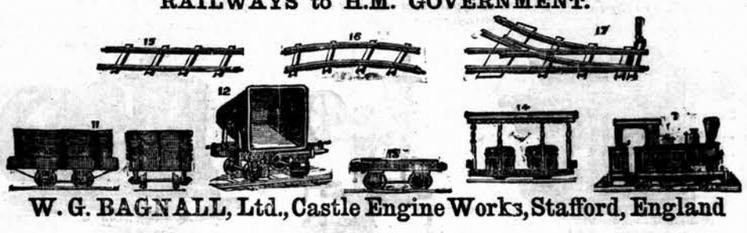
LIGHT RAILWAYS & TRAMWAYS—PORTABLE OR PERMANENT.

W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send particulars to

AGENTS FOR NATIVE PRINCES, MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES, ESTATE AND PLANTATION PROPRIETORS, CONTRACTORS, MERCHANTS,

AND OTHER GENTLEMEN INTERESTED IN THE ABOVE.

W. G. BAGNALL is the ACTUAL MANUFACTURER of LIGHT RAILWAYS to H.M. GOVERNMENT.



W. G. BAGNALL, Ltd., Castle Engine Works, Stafford, England

"MOLLISCORIUM"

For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing

HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,

ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.

HARNESS COMPOSITION.

For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.

BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.

May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.

VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

ACTON & BORMAN'S SPECIALITIES:

"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,

IN 3d. PACKETS AND 6d. 1s. 2s 6d. TINS EVERYWHERE.

"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD

IN PACKETS, 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.

ALSO

"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.

"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.

BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c.

72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1781.

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY, SPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

DUNNETT AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS.

WE have now in stock a choice selection of LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES, of which the following are afew :—

LADIES' PATENT COURT SHOES, the best quality satin-lined, stylish, and beautifully finished, Rs. 9-8 per pair.

LADIES' COURT SHOES, in glacé kid; also in Bronze with richly-beaded toes. Rs. 6-8 to 9-8

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LADIES' WALKING (OXFORD) SHOES, in glacé kid, stylish, light, and strong. Rs. 9-8 to 10-8.

LADIES' BUTTON BOOTS, in glove kid, calf kid, and glacé, very durable. Rs. 12-8 to 14-8.

LAWN-TENNIS SHOES, "DERMATINE" and "CHAMPION," in Black leather, Brown, White, and Blue canvas, and in all sizes. Rs. 8-8, 9-8, 10-8, etc. etc.

Please apply for our New Price List.

DR FLEMMING'S QUININE & CAMPHOR PILLS,

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA

TO CURE

Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.

Not an empirical medicine, but from the prescription of an eminent Physician.

Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!

SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.

FULL PARTICULARS PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY IN THIS PAPER.

A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.

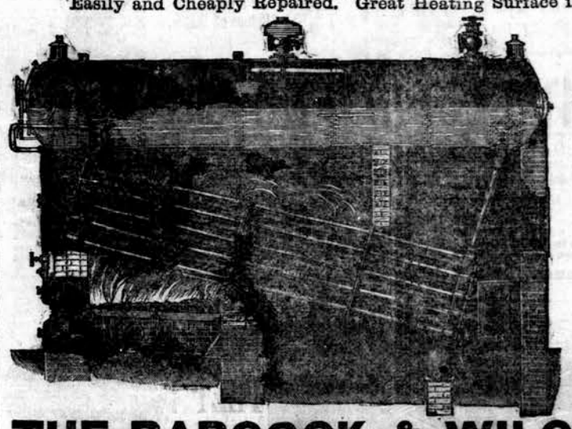
PATENT WATER-TUBE STEAM BOILERS.

A REVOLUTION IN STEAM PRODUCERS

BEST PROOF OF THIS STATEMENT,

OVER 400,000 H.P. ALREADY IN USE.

ADVANTAGES.—Great Economy; Great Durability; Perfect Safety. Disastrous Explosions Impossible. Equally Safe at Highest Pressures. Easily Cleaned; Easily and Cheaply Repaired. Great Heating Surface in Small Space.



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Parts not exceeding 300 lbs. weight.

GREAT SAVING IN FREIGHT.

THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.,

NEW YORK & GLASGOW.

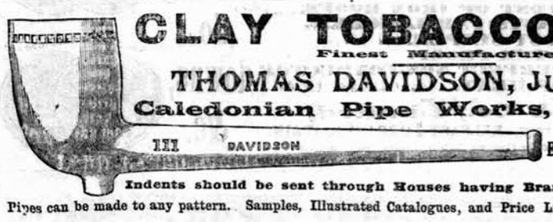
107, HOPE ST., GLASGOW. 114, NEWGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.

European Works—Kilbowie, near Glasgow. Manchester—3, Victoria Buildings. Paris—Boulevard Voltaire.

NOTICE FOR INDIA.—A copy of the Company's Book, "STEAM," will be sent free on application. It contains tables and much information; but is only valuable to those interested in steam.

CLAY TOBACCO PIPES

Finest Manufactured.



THOMAS DAVIDSON, JUNR. & CO.,

Caledonian Pipe Works, GLASGOW.

Established over Half a Century.

Indents should be sent through Houses having Branches in Great Britain.

Pipes can be made to any pattern. Samples, Illustrated Catalogues, and Price Lists furnished on application.

TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS Ornamental & Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.
THE CAMPBELL TRADE MARK TILE Co
206 Ct PORTLAND St LONDON
SPECIAL DESIGNS and Catalogues free on Application
MANUFACTORY STOKE ON TRENT. ENGLAND
DUBLIN 1872
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A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price Rs. 3.8 per Gallon.

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

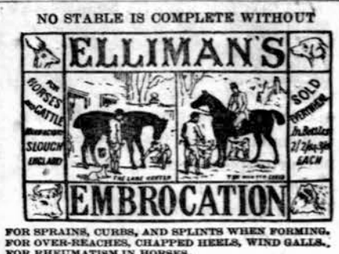
ENGELBERT & CO.,

BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

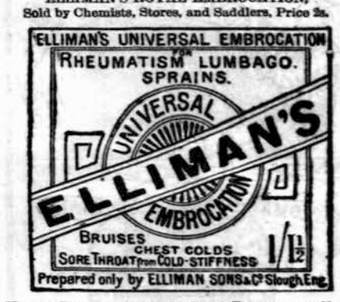
Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

"I think it very useful." RUTLAND, Master of Belvoir Hounds.

"*Indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds." HADDINGTON, Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

"I find this a very useful application for cuts, strains and bruises in horses' legs." C. PRYSE (Colonel), Master of Colonel Pryse's Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION. Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers. Price 2s.



Native Dealers and other large Buyers supplied.

GOLD CREAM.

This SOLUTION OF GOLD, *without the aid of a battery*, PLATES with PURE METALLIC GOLD all articles of Silver Jewellery, Bangles, Choories, &c., by SIMPLE RUBBING, WILL stand the TEST OF FIRE, and guaranteed TO WEAR equal to SOLID GOLD for years.

FULL DIRECTIONS ACCOMPANY EVERY PARCEL

Price **Rs. 3** only.

(TERMS—CASH or V. P. P.)

ADDRESS :—

THE IMPERIAL PHARMACY CO., LD.

BAREILLY (N. W. P.).

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD

OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY

ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE

PROVING THIS TO BE

THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cure Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all Impure matter From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS. Read the following:—

"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester), "January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctor I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully, "JOHN WILLIAMS."

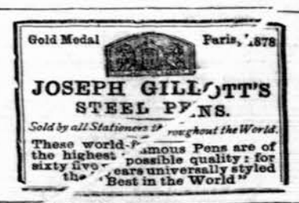
Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

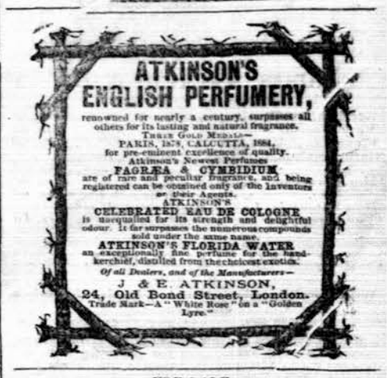
PROPRIETORS,

THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,

LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

TRADE MARK BLOOD MIXTURE.


Gold Medal
Paris, 1878
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.
These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World"


ATKINSON'S
ENGLISH PERFUMERY,
renowned for nearly a century, surpasses all others for its lasting and natural fragrance.
TRADE MEDALS
PARIS, 1878, CALCUTTA, 1884,
for pre-eminent excellence of quality.
Atkinson's Newest Perfumes
FAGRÆA & CYMBIDIUM
are of rare and peculiar fragrance, and being registered can be obtained only of the Inventors or their Agents.
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